ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 MARKET STREET, three doors below Second street, at \$2 per annum, payable half yearly in advance; or \$3 if not paid during the year—Adventisements inserted at the customary prices.



WE THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Answer to R.

not this humble reed of mine, on e'er exalted raise Aise, that can resemble thine, when half its praise. Tis from a harp, untun'd and wild, hat Eilen makes the strain ; he muse's most indifferent child receps its chords again. Yand me not, a charm they give, breathe poetic power, tell me not their fame shall live When Ellen is no more. THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

STANZAS.

RANGEMENT

ERIE.

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gh. The female is ale ir Saddles were made

of Africa.

EADING do.

RUSSEL

No. 68,

Chesnut street,

LAMPS,

hich light is required with LAMP

C. HAINES,

ANNED

shall I watch thy grave, love, When the grass looks brightest there? Bid the flowret wave, love, O'et the young and fair? The juy may come, to gild my home, let deurer still is thine; Will I match thy grave, love ? Yes! while memory's mine! Shall I eir negleet thee,

Fien when summer's bloom has flown? , who should protect thee, Leave there alone? ony wrath, may smile o'er death, and thy grave entwine, vill e'er negleet thee ?

708 THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. written in the Spring of 1823. e lath returned with all her flowers,

beaties, sweet and rare; nomlight shines in roseate bowers. Wild dew drops sparkle there : se serrely seems to mark his hours. famed by the brightness round; wings all wet with fragrant showers, landy without a sound : & many beauties thou dost bring, Il astufe smiles to bless thee spring. Intepring, alas! thou bringest not Be sme bright cup to man, sekened frame, cold winter's blot evend? since thou began, the thy flowers are sweet as sweet can be mis their beauties wave. Refind who viewed them last with me h deplay in his grave : Lablatefover but seems to lend Smedamenbrance of my friend.

FOR THE SITURDAY EVENING POST. Line written in a season of adversity. I knew a time when joy was mine Yes, joyful were the days incleed; I bask'd in rapture's sunny clime, And comforts twin'd around my head.

Then pleasure's light-wing'd horse " I strode," And thoughtless join'd the giddy train, but disappointment barr'd the road, And forced me thro' the gates of pain.

the! those heav'nly joys have fled, and with them vanish'd all my pride; th! happier days where have ye sped ? Will ye no more with me abide?

Thie me to some gloomy spot, Where mortal's feet have never trod-Bee silent mourn my hapless lot, and breathe my sorrows to my God.

Dere I'll rectine this aching head. home from sorrow and from fear, he fut amongst the silent dead, That peace which was denied me here.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. h! that thro' every changing scene, Ander'ry shifting path of life, Mid all thou may'st remain serene,

Unsuch'd by either woe or strife. hijuthou ne'er know what 'tis to weep. Twing affliction's bitter tear, cantoppression's angry sweep,

Orlow whate'er thou hold'st most dear. yer'ry makling thorn of life, he fell's-be crush'd beneath thy feet; for e'en one transient cause for strife,

Thy soften's nature ever meet. Dat o'er life's dark and troubled sea,

Mid tempests, winds-imid shoal or rock, Let me bebold-let me but see, Thy bark with firaness stem each shock-

By each surrounding danger may It pass in safety, smoothly glide, Ind reach secure and rafe the quay,

Where seraphins in bliss reside. FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. Lines on the death of Mrs. Jane Gillmer.

Its, the is gone, departed saint, Toworlds of bliss, to heaven above, en with seraphic praise to paint

The mereies of the God of Love. lettrables in this earth she bore With firmness, yet with heavenly calm; ed saw her, and he said, no more Skall pain afflict-receive the balm

but then her spirit wing'd its way To Courts of heavenly bliss, on high, le dweil with God in endless day, No post to sorrow or to sigh.

THE MORALIST.

our thy father, and thy mother, that thy

DIEGO.

ong in the land, which the Lord thy Meral Law or Gon. - Exodus, xx. 12. is a precept which I do not remember to

and hence, lest we should degenerate into total ingratitude and disobedience, it was necessary that a positive command should be given; and, to render this injunction the more forcible, God has annexed to it a peculiar reward, a number of happy years to those whose filial obedience is such as is acceptable to the common father of all: and as he has been pleased to express his approbation of a steady adherence to this law, by singular marks of favour, so likewise does he punish the breach of it by exemplary displeasure. Under the Mosaic dispensation, death was the only expiation of this crime; nor were the Jews the only nation who looked upon disobedience to parents as worthy of capital punishment. Even at this day, I have heard it confidently affirmed, that among the Chinese, should a son so far forget himself as to lift his hand in a hostile manner against his parent, not only himself, but his wife and children are put to death, the house where he lived razed to its foundation, and the ground upon which it stood sown with salt, indicating that there must be the most hopeless depravity of manners in the offspring and family of such a monster. Herodotus, in his account of the religion and manners of the ancient Persians, tells us that they looked on parricide as an impossible crime; and that, when any action took place which appeared to be like it, the reputed son was considered as suppositious, and probably owed his birth to adultery; their idea in this particular, sufficiently evinces in what heinous light they regarded the sin of undutifulness in general.

I must confess, when any dispute between parent and child rises high, I am inclined to believe the latter the aggressor. The anxious solicitude of parental affection, the daily fatigue which attends the nature of helpless innocence-the unwearied application requisite for the formation of rent feels for the future welfare of his offspring, often perhaps, denying himself conveniences, that his children may have superfluities, are obligations such as can never be acquitted on the part of the child.

Gratitude towards our parents, therefore, is not merely a pleasurable duty, in itself containing its received, at a time when we were utterly incapable of helping ourselves, and when, but for the assiduity and constant attendance of our parents to our minutest wants, we must inevitably have perished.

The heaviest curses are announced in sacred writ, against those who honour not their parents. On the contrary, he whose whole heart is endowed with filial piety, may look up to his heavenly father with a certain assurance of having his prayers heard, his desires gratified, and, of meeting with that return of duty from his children, which he has shewn towards his parents.

But he who has filled his parents' soul with bitterness, and drawn tears from his mother's eyes, may justly fear a son, that will revenge their wrongs. The judgments of God, can never be more severely manifested, than by making the disobedient feel in their own persons, the sharp pangs which are occasioned by the ingratitude of children. I believe it seldom happens, but that disobedience is punished this way; for they who have been forgetful themselves, of the great duty owing to those from whom they drew their breath, will rarely teach it to their offspring-never by the powerful influence of example. A love of that self, which they see renewed in their children, generally makes them run into a blind fondness, which leaves them the dupes of their own folly; for those, who from their example, have learned neither love nor esteem, are sure to turn that unmerited partiality to their own emolument, and despise those from whom they receive it.

In the earliest ages of the world, men were wont to look on a parents blessing as a thing of the greatest consequence to their future happiness, and to dread his just curse as an entail of misery on them and on their offspring. Nor were their hopes and fears without foundation, for we have many instances in ancient history, where God seems to confirm the evils the father has prophesied, on succeeding generations; and this must certainly have a good effect on the minds of children, as they would desire to avoid misery, and obtain and they resided (Jamie, Allan and Jeannie, the happiness. Let us not look on it as superstitious adopted daughter of the old man) in a poor hut, to suppose that such prophetic maledictions may still carry weight with them, for there can be no doubt, but that our fulfilling or neglecting our duty to a parent, will meet with its just reward

or punishment. I cannot help here remarking a species of ingratitude and folly, which is but too common: it often happens that people in a reduced situation of life, are solicitous that their children shall rise to a higher degree; to effect which, they think no labour too great, they deny themselves every pleasure, except that which proceeds from the imagination in the anticipation of the figure which their offspring shall hereafter make in the world. They are indeed, for the most part, much too sanguine in their expectations; but, suppose them quite answered, and that they see their children in a situation superior to their wishes, yet how often does it happen, that the consequence of their being raised, instead of exciting sentiments of gratitude and respect towards those who gave up every thing to make them what they are, is, that they become ashamed of their origin, and blush to acknowledge their parents and benefactors, who receive no other return for their kindness, than being shunned in public, and dethemselves dutiful, and perhaps are esteemed so by the world, because never deficient in any outward marks of respect which cost them nothing, but are very sparing in administering to their parents' necessities. Indeed it is the duty of a man, if his circumstances admit of it, never to let a parent know what necessity is, but to be industrious in finding out their wants, without putting them to the humbling task of reciting them, and asking that as a favour, which they have a right to demand as a debt. It is not giving alone, but giving without grudging, or the least reluctance, that can make the gift valuable where so much is owing; not a murmur, not a complaint should be heard. but the cheerfulness of the countenance should rather express a sense of receiving, than conferring an obligation. Nor is it sufficient to allow just enough to satisfy the mere wants of nature, but on the contrary it is our duty to see that there is enough to render completely comfortable, the declining years of those who gave us existence, old age is sufficiently cheerless even in animonal, but when conjoined with poverty, and that poverty, that it enjoins a duty, which to our ty the result of ingratitude in children, life loses every charm, and the hoary head droops with sorting the power of the word of upheld us in our infancy, and nurtured our youth; row to its grave. But, above all, there is one thing of which we should never be guilty. I al-

education, their all; and without whose sustaining hand, they had now, even themselves been

destitute of support. There is still another error, which many, of perhaps even real goodness of heart in other respects, are apt to fall into: the despising the want of that degree of mental improvement, politeness, and address in their parents which they themselves are possessed of; instead of exerting their abilities to conceal such defects from the eyes of others, they are too frequently the first to expose and ridicule them, inconsiderately thinking by that means to make their own excellence the more admired-but surely this display of talents, at the expense of those to whom we owe most reverence, is a vanity below the pursuit of any sen-sible mind. No one can be exalted by the degradation of his parents: if we have superior qualities, they will appear, and never can shine forth with greater lustre than when employed in placing those from whom we derive our existence in a respectable light : if we have talents, let them reflect some of their lustre on those who gave us the means and the opportunities of acquiring those talents .-I shall conclude this essay with an exhortation to my younger readers, particularly, seriously to consider the vast debt of gratitude, of love, and of respect, which is due to our parents-the absolute command of God to obedience, and the dreadful denunciations pronounced by the divine law against those who refuse to obey-And may we observe the one and avoid the other, through the divine, enlightening influence of the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

THE WEARING OF CORSETS.

A London paper speaking of ladies' dresses, says: " we have of ourselves a still greater fault to find with the revival of the system of high presthe mind of youth—the anxieties which the pa- sure," as an engineer would call it; we mean the odious screwing in of the waist, now springing up. If women fancy it graceful, they are wofully deceived, and if they do not find it prejudicial to their health, why, we are deceived, and not they.

We believe it is owing entirely to the ease and freedom of female dress for the last few years, that our young girls are all so healthy, so well formed, own reward, but a just debt due by us for favors and so forward in their growth. All this will be checked by this most unnatural screwing in and torturing the body.

To talk about health to a girl, in opposition to fashion we fancy is useless; and therefore, we will take the screwing system upon its effect, which is to make fat elderly ladies look like oil jars, and young ones like hour glasses. Four or five years since, we had fools among our men, so supremely fools, as to squeeze in their waists, and this, during the time the ladies had abandoned the torture, as if they were wearing out the corsets of their female relations; and to strengthen this supposition, as soon as these persons have abandoned the folly, our fair country women adopt it-a folly which has not the merit of being either pleasant or becoming. We are quite of Moore's opinion, who cries out

in one of his melodies-"Och! my Norah's gown for me, That floats as wild as mountain breezes, Leaving every beauty free, To sink or swell as nature pleases."

unlike ships, are much best " when elack in stays."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, ALLAN CAMPBELL. OR, THE MINSTREL WARRIOR.

The Minstrel Boy to the war has gone, In the ranks of death you'll find him : His father's sword he has girded on, And his wild harp's slung behind him. Woodeworth.

When Edward of England invaded Scotland. and rendered that country, once the seat of liberty and ease, unhappy and discontented, on the Banks of the Clyde dwelt a poor shepherd, known by the name of Auld Jamie of the Clyde One son was the sole survivor of eleven children, which had been the fruits of Jamie's marriage, on the banks of the river above named. Allan Campbell, the son of the shepherd of the Clyde, was a youth whose manly bosom glowed with strong desire to espouse the cause of his country, by enlisting himself under the standard of the gallant Wallace; but his father strenuously opposed it-he was the only child out of eleven. and he must stay with him to cheer him with the melody of his harp. It was reported through the country, that, for three nights successively an old woman was seen, at the hour of midnight to sit herself beneath the old willow tree at the top of the garden belonging to Jamie's hut. It was near that hour of the night, in the chilling month of December, after Allan had played his tune on the harp, and sung the accustomed song for his father, Jeannie, with looks alarmed, entered the little sitting room, and seating herself, pale and breathless, opposite to Allan, pointed through the door, which she had left half expanded, to the old willow. "What gars thee bairn?" said the old man-" hist, Jeannie, what mak's ye his eyes were half closed; his jaws were fallen; sat there noo, and point to the auld tree vonder? "Allan, Allan must gang there," said the girl, "aine is waiting there who gied me a sair fright, but will do him muckle gude." "Waiting for spised in private. In this case the mistaken ideas me?" cricd Allan; and starting from his seat, of the parent are no excuse for the base ingrati- looked towards the willow. "I see, I see," he tude of the child. But, there are some who call cried, and ran to meet the unknown visitor .-"I must follow," said Jamie. "No, no-it must not be," replied the maid, vehemently, "for she said he must be alone; and if ye gang, sair might be the ill, and bitter the tear." "Hush, hush, Jeannie," said the old man, "we must

wait then." Allan flew, as swift as the doe when pursued by the fleet hounds, through the path which led to the willow; there sat an old woman, whose grey hairs waved to the breeze; she was clad in a crimson garment, over which she wore a blue dar-her voice as harsh as that of the ill-boding raven. On seeing Allan, she arose and thus she spoke : "Thrice, Son of Scotia, have I visited this tree, in hopes of seeing you, and thrice was I disappointed. Rise, Allan Campbell! nor heed the prayers of thy father, or the tears of Jeannie; take your wild harp, like the minstrel of old, to the battle, and inspire the soldiers of Scotland, by singing the praises of their forefathers. Rise, Son of the Shepherd! your will is good, and your arm is strong; go to the hall of the Chieftain Macauley; tell him that wild Madge sent you for the sword she left there; gird it on, and haste to the field; fight for the liberty of Scotland; conquer the foe, or fall!" "Mysterious Being!" replied Allan, "long has my soul pant-

by the power which induces me thus to arge winters have passed over my head, yet my arm is as strong as thine ; look is it not?;' She bared her arm to the shoulder; it was like that of an Amazon's. Allan's was muscular, but like an infant's in comparison with that of Madge.-'But," said Allan, "are you not raving now?" the South, the armies of Edward are contending is ten on our side, a hundred is opposed to them. | the yoke of slavery." I am mad, Allan Campbell, to see you, strong and robust, with a harp to inspire, and a sword for the fight, and yet you stand here idle; shame on you. Rise, fly to the field, or

Illumines the night, The salt tear you shall shed, O'er your sire then dead, And his blood unto you shall cry !" "Strange woman," said Allan, "protect them then-Jeannie and my father; I will go to the

" Ere another moon's light

battle." The wild woman disappeared, and Allan returned to the hut. He was melancholy and thoughtful. The change could not escape the penetrating eye of his parent. "What gars my bairn "enquired the old man. "Why stands the tear in his een, and he sighs sae sairly?"—Allan started, and replied, "I leave you at dawn, my father; our countrymen are opposing the enemy with unequal numbers; I must join them." " And leave me and Jeannie," said the old man; his eyes brimful of tears; "a short time yet and my auld bones will be at rest in the peaceful grave-and see, ye mak' Jeannie weep." What, will ye leave us noo?" asked Jeannie; to-morrow I am seventeen-and we were to ha' been married soon after." "And so we will be, Jeannie," cried Allan; and, after a pause, he added, "In Heaven!-if not on earth. But at dawn I must leave you; one there is who will take care of you both; you will want for nothing."
"Oh! yes, we will," said Jeannie; "we shall want for you, dear Allan. And if you should fa'—" "It will be in the defence of my country!" my Jennie. "Ah! gang not awa," continued the maid; "if you should die, the bonnie harp would never sound sweet to me again; you will tak' your's to battle; and perhaps it will be of our streams, French-creek, Brandywine, Octostained wi' your blude, and t shall fancy I see a raro, there is still some wilderness exhibited. In drop on every harp I view." "In vain, Jeannie; some places, the soil not naturally fertile, has been

During this time Jamie sat silent and weeping. When they rose to separate, he blessed his son, ing contrast with the surrounding fertility. and said, "You must go, but you will never see your auld father again." They retired, each to is in the main rude. The Warwick hill rises in Simplicity in dress, is its prestest beauty—arti-ficiality becomes distortion, and we seriously re-dawn. Allan arose, and taking his harp, he bid Westnantmel, and running in a south-western diin question; assuring our fair readers that ladies. to the hall of Macauley, where he obtained the in a short time after, they took up their line of miles a regular and unbroken chain. march, in battle array, to meet the forces of the

British monarch. Grief prevailed in the hut of Jamie, long after the departure of Allan. When evening came, the old man looked towards the spot where his son used to sit with his harp-Jeannie now occupied it, suffused in tears. She dried them when she saw the venerable Jamie looking at her so affectionately, that she might not grieve him. "Sing ye, Jeannie, sing ye for me, in the absence of my Allan," said the old man. Jeannie raised her eye, and looking towards her father by adoption, sung the following song. Her voice was feeble, yet as sweet as that of the tuneful Philomela; the tune was wild, yet plaintive.

Awa, awa, to the war's you've gone, Allan my dearest; Your claymore you have girded on, And left those dear and nearest.

Oh! you'll fight boldly in the field, Bonnie Allan brave ; You will not to the Southron yield-You'd rather seek your grave. Why did you leave your love and hame,

My Allan, minstrel dear, Awa from sire and me to roam, And leave us baith to fear? If you should fa' in the bludy fight, Oh! sure my heart will break;

'Twill be as dark as gloomy night-

All hope will me forsake.

She finished, and cast her eyes towards the spot where the old man sat. His head rested on is hand; his right arm hung over the side of the chair, as if suddenly palsied. She ran to him; she laid her hand on his heart-it was still-the vital spark had fled! She uttered a shriek of dismay; the wild woman was at her side. She said, "Grieve not lily of the Clyde; he has gone to the haven of rest-nor

you, nor I, could stay the shaft of death." "Oh! my sire! Oh! Allan!" cried the poor girl, "who will protect me now? I am alone and friendless -cast on the wide world." "God will watch over you; I will; but be composed; let us perform the last sad duties to Auld Jamie of the Clyde." They laid him out, and shrouded him, and, as soon as the grey twilight glimmered, laid him silently and sadly in his grave. What now was poor Jeannie to do? As soon

as the last rites were fulfilled, the old woman left her; and was never again known to visit the old willow. Jeannie resolved to seek Allan in mantle; her form was as tall as the majestic ce- disguise; and, for that purpose, procured the dress of a peasant boy. She ingeniously con-cealed her sword beneath her cloak, and, though weak and bending under a weight of grief, departed, at early dawn, in search of the youth of her heart, two days after the decease of Auld Jamie. Three days did this intrepid female travel, alone and unprotected, over hills and dales, and through dreary glens, stopping here and there at a cottage, for some homely fare. On the evening of the third day, she descried a smoke at a distance, and shortly after heard the noise of was Manaiunk, battle. Redoubling her speed, she soon arrived at a vast plain, where she beheld the armies of Edward and Wallace, contending in bloody com-bat. Already was the plain covered with slaughbearts disposition to love and reverence whom we have been taught, from our money, to look up for every comfort, and pleasure in life. While that parent has any delicacy, it will be terrible to the proclaiming of the wantings of his another David, slay every Golish that dared to the proclaim. Already was the plain covered with slaughtered as implanted in every confort, whom we have been taught, from our money subscribert in making of which we should never be guilty. I allow the proclaiming to the world our deeds, and empties into drawing her sword, rushed towards her Allan, whom she saw standing beneath a spreading tree, with his harp, singing, like the bards of "Auld Lang Syne," the praises of the ancient heroes of the maid."—

The dental disposition to love and reverence disposition to love and reverence drawing to the world our deeds, and its ed to espouse the cause of my country. When I led to the proclaiming to the world our deeds, as if we assumed to ourselves a merit in making see her sons borne down by tyranny and oppression, like the bards of "Auld Lang Syne," the praises of the ancient heroes of though 1 could rush boldly into battle, and like a parent has any delicacy, it will be terrible to though 1 could rush boldly into battle, and like a parent has any delicacy, it will be terrible to the proclaiming to the world our deeds, and empties into whom she saw standing beneath a spreading tree, with his harp, singing, like the bards of "Auld Lang Syne," the praises of the ancient heroes of the ancient heroes of the ancient heroes are the country whom she saw standing beneath a spreading tree, with his harp, singing, like the bards of "Auld Lang Syne," the praises of the ancient heroes of the ancient heroes of the ancient heroes of the ancient heroes are the country whom she saw standing beneath a spreading tree, with his harp, singing, like the bards of "Auld Lang Syne," the praises of the ancient heroes of the ancient heroes are the country whom she saw standing beneath a spreading tree, with his harp

cessarily continues in its full force, but certain it | children, on account of the obligations they are | oppose me." "Why dost thou not do it then?" | "Jeannie, you in the fight," cried the astonished cessarily continues in its full force, but certain it children, on account of the obligations day are is, that in many instances, it gradually weakens under to them—to those who owe to them, under rejoined the unknown. "Will the tears of thy under to them—to those who owe to them, under rejoined the unknown. "Will the tears of thy under to them—to those who owe to them, under rejoined the unknown. "Will the tears of thy under to them—to those who owe to them, under rejoined the unknown. "Will the tears of thy under to them—to those who owe to them, under old father deter thee from saving thy bleeding "why have you left our father?" "He—;" country? Go then, young Allan; if you conquer, she paused. "I know the rest," cried Allan, the gratitude of thy country is forever thine; if "he is dead!" His harp ceased, and he fell you fall, her grateful tears will bedew your grave into a reverie, from which he did not start 'till the foe impetuously rushed on the Scottish army, and broke it. Dismay seized the soldiers of you-by the blue arch above-by earth, sea and Wallace; on all sides they gave way and fled. air-by the wrongs of your country-to protect, Allan was now attacked, sword in hand, by a aye till death, your father and Jeannie. If the party of the enemy. The weak Jeannie charged foeman approaches, I can repel. Thrice thirty one of the soldiers at the side of her lover; the savage pierced the innocent breast of the maiden with his sabre; she shrieked and fell, a "pale corpse on the bloody field." Allan paused in dismay; the ruffians took advantage of his terror: he fell, covered with wounds !- and his murderers flew in search of fresh victims. In the con-Raving ! raving !" cried Madge ; "yes, I am vulsions of death, he tore the chords of his harp mad, and you make me so, Allan Campbell. In asunder, saying, "No more, my sweet harp, the East, and in the West; in the North, and in shall you sound, for Scotland no longer is free! -thank God, I die honourably in her cause. I with the soldiers of poor Scotland; where there am happy; I live not to see her groan beneath

> Thus ends my melancholy tale; and I must apologise to my readers for trespassing on their time with one of so melancholy a cast. It may excite the tear of sensibility, when I tell them that it is gathered from historical fact-its foundation truth, decorated in the fairy garb of fic-ALCANZOR.

From the Village Record. CHESTER COUNTY.

LETTER II. " Here hills and vales, the woodland and the plain, Here earth and water seem to strive again, Not chaos like together crushed and bruised, But, as the world, harmoniously confused."

Windsor Forest. My DEAR BROTHER, In my description of Chester County, I shall not onfine myself altogether to the tract embraced within its present boundaries. Delaware county having been formerly comprehended within its

limits, will properly claim some portion of our at-

tention. With the general appearance of the country and its variety of feature, you are already acquainted. In some places the pleasing vicissitudes of gently rising hills and bending vales, clothed with verdure or waving with wood, present the most delightful prospect to the eye, while the great abundance of the crops and the well built edifices of the farmer, combine to furnish a most gratifying picture of rural opulence and ease. In others, he country is more rugged, the hills assume a bolder swell, and the nature of the landscape becomes somewhat romantic. But in this kind of prospect our county does not abound. We have no mountain scenery, no tumbling torrents, no deep narrow dells, to gratify the eye delighted with the rude grandeur of nature. Yet along some I grieve to part from you and my father; but I rendered abundantly productive by the industry of its tenants, while in others it is suffered to remain in an unimproved state, and to present an unedify-

adieu to the home of his youth, and proceeded rection, forms the boundary of the county in that quarter. It is the most considerable elevation sword spoken of by Madge. He travelled two days before he arrived at the post where the army of Wallace was stationed. He joined them, and,

> The townships north of the Great Valley, and those which are intersected by the Brandywine are generally hilly; but as we proceed south, the hills lessen and the country becomes more even. The parts adjacent to the Maryland line, as well as those bounded by the river Delaware, are generally level and easy of cultivation. Two ranges of hills, extending from the neighborhood of the Susquehanna to the Schuylkill, pass through the centre of the county in a course nearly east, at a distance varying form half a mile to three miles apart. Upon the easterly extremity of the more northerly range, known by the unmeaning name of Valley hill, General Washington encamped his troops during the winter of 1777-8. These hills are in many places steep, high and rugged, and form between them the Great Valley, so much celebrated for its fertility. The amount of land which this contains lying within the county, may be estimated at forty eight thousand acres, generally of a lime stone soil, rich by nature and highly improved by the art and labour of its inhabitants .-During the greater part of the year the appearance of this spacious valley is uncommonly picture-que and interesting; especially in the spring and summer seasons, when the ground is clothed with luxuriant verdure, and the powers of the soil are shewn by its abundant production.

> Toughranamon is the only hill of any consideration in the south. It is a continuous ridge, about four miles in length, lying wholly in Newgarden, and as it approaches White Clay creek precipitous and rude. This hill is said to owe its to a circumstance which I lately learned from a very intelligent old gentleman of London-grove, and which was given him by tradition. A number of Indians, inhabiting the valley something less than a mile west of Kennett square, baving heard that a company of their enemies were on their way to attack them, and were then actually within a short distance of their village, hastily armed hemselves, and marched out to meet the invaders. Upon this hill a furious encounter ensued, in which from the short warning given the party attacked, they were obliged to use such weapons as chance threw in their way; and among the rest a number of fire-brands The aggressors after a vigorous resistance, were put to the route: and the Newgarden Indians returning in triumph from the field, in commemoration of the event, called the hill by the name of Toughranamon; which in the language of the natives signifies Fire-

Of the streams of our county, the most remarkable are the Schuylkill river, the Brandywine, Octoraro, French and Chester creeks. The Schuylkill forms the boundary of the county upon the northeast about twenty miles of its course. It is a clear, beautiful stream varying from one hundred to an hundred and fifty yards in breadth, now rendered navigable by means of locks and dams. It winds in this quarter through a fertile and highly cultivated country of which it constitutes a fine and imposing feature; and the banks shaded with wood or adorned with verdure, together with the hills that rise amphitheatre-like as they retreat from its margin and shew their green summits one above another, exhibit a scene of the most picturesque beauty. Its Indian name

was Manaiunk.

The Brandywine rises in the northern part of Chester county at the foot of the Warwick hill or Welsh mountain, in two distinct branches, which after flowing in separate channels about twenty miles, unite in the township of East-Bradford 44 miles from Westchester. It receives in its course,

rounding country. It has been known to rise twelve f-et above its ordinary level, and of consequence to overflow its banks to a considerable exent. At times of a flood, in place of the appearance of a moderate stream, which it generally presents, it assumes a bold and impetuous character and sweeps along with the imposing consequence and grandeur of a great river. It is not navigable until it meets the tide a little above its junction with the Christiana. Indian Hannah, the last of quently to mention a place between the Brandy wine mills and the mouth of the creek, once much resorted to by her tribe during the fishing season, where the hook was always sure to be productive And it is somewhat curious that during the last season many large Mackerel were caught in the same situation; a circumstance unprecedented since the settlement of the province.

The endeavours I have used to ascertain the original name of this stream have been wholly fruitless. The above mentioned Indian always called it by the singular name which it at present bears; and whence this is derived or what occurrence determined it, is now but a subject of con-

French creek has its sources a few miles withn the county of Berks, and running in a sinuous course in the general direction of south east, enters the Schuylkill at the Phænix works, twelve miles below Pottsgrove. Its channel is rocky, and the country through which it flows rough and hilly.

The principal sources of the Octoraro are in the Great Valley, in the township of Sadsbury. This creek flows in a rapid turbulent course through a country generally level, and bounds the county on the west almost the whole distance from its source to the Maryland line. By the time it reaches the Susquehanna, it becomes a considerable stream, but is no where sufficiently deep for navigation.

Chester creek rises in Westgoshen township, and running south empties into the Delaware at Old Chester. Its waters are clear, its flow gentle, and it was known to the Indians by the name of Macopanackan. Upon this creek, the first mill in Pennsylvania was built under the eve of William Penn himself, who saw the first logs laid. In the early days of the province it ground for the inhabitants many miles round. The mill, now called Flower's mill, is situated at the head of tide water two miles and a half from Chester, and the old original logs are still remaining. Besides these streams there are others of inferior magnitude, Pickering, Crum, Darby, Chichester; Big-e k, White and Red clay creeks, that assist in distributing that plentiful supply of water with which the county abounds.

With respect to the geology of the country, my information is not so complete and particular as could be desired. Yet, I shall not withhold on this account the little I possess upon the subject, since a general view is all that you request, and more than this would be interesting only to the scientific mineralogist and geologist.

That whole tract of country lying between the Allegheny mountains and the altuvial of the Atlentic, is, in the main, decidedly primitive There are, however, some deviations from this general formation which obtain in the northern portion of the county where the red sand stone, considered transition, prevails. This alternates occasionally with a kind of clay slate, containing immense quantities of animal and vegetable impressions, which would seem to indicate a much more recent formation. The extensive beds of sand stone. I am inclined to believe, of the same character, though it it possible, they may be a fine grained Mica State. But we will leave the decision of this point to more experienced geologists.

Throughout the county south of the Valley, the prevailing rock is Gneis, sometimes alternating with the Granite, and at others with the Vica Slate. The Granite is most abundant in the townships bordering on D. laware and Maryland, and the Mica slate increases in quantity as we approach the Valley. The hills on the south side, for the space of several miles in latitude, are composed almost entirely of this rock, as far as my observations have extended. The Horneblend rocks are of frequent occurrence forming extensive beds in the Granite, Gneis and Mica state dispersed over the county, and found in almost every township. The name of Kermel (its derivation unknown) has been given to certain varieties of these rocks. This, called more generally the trap rock, Dr. Cooper considers of undoubted vol came origin; both from its structure and general appearance, which very much resembles Basalt; as well as from the circumstance of its cutting and breaking through the strata of the rocks where it is found.

Serpentine rocks likewise occur in considerable quantities forming the basis of the Barren hills along the Octorara, north of Westchester, northeast of Unionville, and some other parts of the county. The appropriate name of Barren stone has been given to the Serpentine on account of the extreme sterility of the soil, shewn particularly by the diminutive growth of the timber, wherever it appears. Yet whether this soil is not susceptible of great improvement, and whether it would not reward, better than is generally presumed, a more attentive cultivation than it has hitherto received, are questions that would be interesting to the agriculturist to have satisfactorily answered. Where the experiment of cultivation has been tried, it has, at least in some instances, succeeded. as is evidenced by the farm of Philip Price, as well as by that of Mr. Davis in Birmingham; the fertility of these farms is scarcely surpassed by any in the county.

The Gneis and Mica state also contain large portions of limestone, the most considerable bodies of which lie along the Great Valley. Extensive beds are also found in the vicinity of Doe-Rug, Whiteclay, Red clay, Brandywine and French Creeks. An immense quantity of this valuable mineral is every year converted into quick lime for the purpose of manuring the land, and the stone is frequently drawn 10, 12 or 14 miles from some neighborhoods, and the lime itself still further. The county, south of the Valley, contains a great variety of earthy minerals, but metalic ores appear to be rather scarce : yet in the northern part of the county, iron mines have been

opened which are said to yield abundantly.

Clay suitable to the manufacture of Porcelain or China ware, has also been discovered, and doubtless exists in considerable quantities. Many tons of this clay have already been taken from the land of Israel Hoops, in Newgarden township, within the tast 48 months, and transported to New York for the use of a manufactory in that city. Beds of it mostly impure, are of very frequent occur-rence in the Granite district, bordering upon the Delaware and Maryland lines.

At the time the European emigrants first settled in the county, it was principally overshadow. ed by forest, only a small patch here and there around the Indian huts, having been cleared by the natives for the purpose of growing their corn. But the woods at that time wore a very different appearance from what they do at present. Ow ing to the Indian custom of firing them once or twice in the year, the small timber and bushes were killed in their growth, and of course the for-

* It appears to be the common impression, that the creek owes its name to the c-roumstance of a vessel freighted with Brandy and Wine having been stranded at its mouth, or of a waggon loaded with the same liquors, having been overturned into it in the early times of the province. The opinion of my very estimable friend Col. Thomas of Philadelphia, with regard to it, appears to me the most reasonable. He thinks the name was given it on account of the colour of the water which formerly much resembled a mixture of branchy and water This colour was occasioned by the water of r slough 7 or 8 miles above Downingtown mingling with the stream. This slough appears to have been once a take which has been drained at length by the deepening of the creek's channel.

of the first settlers said, that at the time of his first acquaintance with the county, he could have driven a horse and eart from one of its extremi ties to the other, in almost any direction without meeting with any material obstruction.

In a short time, however, the trees began to be felled, and the grounds cleared for the purpose of tillage. But for a number of years, the process of agriculture was extremely rude and imperfect No regular rotation of crops was observed. her race that inhabited Chester county, used fre- field was frequently appropriated to one kind produce for several successive years. No man's care in relation to his ground extended beyond the sowing and gathering of his crops, and by total neglect of manuring and fertilizing their lands, the strength of the soil was yearly and daily exhausting itself. This was so much the case with in the memory of one now living, that when he departed from the common course and began to endeavor to recruit the soil, his plan was the subject of general ridicule among his neighbours, and the saying was applied to him on all hands : " penny wise, a pound foolish," By this miserable policy the lands become poor, and farmers were reduced to the necessity of turning their attention to the improvement of the soil, and of favoring i by a more judicious management. The success of the above mentioned individual whose crops soon surpassed those of the persons who had de rided his operations, had considerable effect in his vicinity, inducing the people to adopt a similar method. But at this period the use of lime as a manure was wholly unknown to the inhabitants, and it was left to their descendants to profit by the great facilities which it furnished for invigor ating the powers of the soil. In very rare instan ces only had it been applied to agricultural pur poses previous to the war of the revolution, and indeed the article itself, was so lightly esteemed in the county that it was not unfrequently pur chased for five or six pence per bushel. Of con sequence the business of improvement could advance but slowly, compared with the pace with which it has recently progressed. Wheat, Rye, Oats and Barley, were the principal products of the soil. Indian corn was in so low estimation that farmers in general planted a few acres only o that valuable grain, and many even preferred procuring it from the lower counties to growing it or their own lands. Clover was almost wholly un known and timothy quite so: meadows which were irrigated furnished the grass for hay and

pasturage. As was predicted by the illustrious proprietor Pennsylvania, the climate has experienced a considerable change since the first settlement .-There is not that continued intensity of cold that used to characterize the winters, nor are the heats of summer so oppressive as formerly. Snow now seldom remains on the ground two weeks in succession, and it is extremely rare that we have more than three cold days together; whereas, am told by a neighbor now ninety-six years of age, that in his boyhood, snow to the depth of two or three feet frequently covered the ground during the most of the winter; and that while it taid the cold was unremitting and severe. Such a circumstance, as Clarkson relates in his "life of Wm. Penn," is not recollected by the oldest inhabitant. The Assembly during the winter of 1699-1700, had met and transacted business for few days, but the cold became so intense, that the health of the members would have suffered had the sitting continued longer. They could not pass about as usual, nor keep themselves warm during their deliberations. At one time, after they had met to forward the public business, they were obliged to adjourn entirely on account of the weather.

It might furnish matter for curious speculation o consider the changes that our climate will probably experience in the course of one or two centuries to come, from the more complete removal, of the wood and other causes operating to pro duce its refinement and melioration. But as my business is with the past and not with the future, I shall refrain from meddling at present with this subject of theory and philosophy .- Yours, &c.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

"SALVATION BY CHRIST." Jon Scorr, an eminent Minister of the Gospel. was born in North Providence, 1751; and died at Batatou, in Ireland, 1793. From the memorials concerning him, prepared after his decease by the Monthly Meeting of Friends, held at Providence, and that of the National Half-year's Meeting of Friends, in Ireland, which are placed as an Introduction to his Journal, (as it is called,) he appears to have lived and died in high estimation, as a singularly dedicated and powerful preacher of the Gospel

His Journal, and sundry other Manuscripts, were laid before the Meeting for sufferings, who published part of the former, omitting Doctrinals, that they might appear in connection with his other manuscripts, at some future day, "if way should open!" After a lapse of thirty years, in which time the various notions and opinions of Christian professors have been much canvassed, particularly their doctrines relating to "Salvation by Christ," there is some expectation that an edition of Job Scott's entire works will be published

With such publication, the editor of the following Tracts has no intention of interfering, but havng a manuscript copy the son of our distinguished author, (upon the earnest solicitation of many friends) has consented that they should be printed and, therefore, as many copies as are ordered, on or before the first of next month, will be published without delay, on the following conditions, viz :

(T) Proposals for publishing by Subscription, in the form Remarks on the NATURE OF SALVATION BY CHRIST bowing that it is a Birth of Divine Life in Mans By JOB It will be comprised in about seventy or eights pages octa-

, and will be delivered to Subscribers at 37 1-2 cents a copy r three dollars a dozen.

* * Those who hold Subscription papers, are desired to re turn them, by the 1st day of the 3d mo. next, to Joseph Rake-straw, No. 255, North Third street, Philadelphia, who is re-quested to retain them until called for.

Such as wish copies for themselves and their friends, and who may see no other or separate proposals, are requested to order them (post paid) from the above, by the time incu-tiomed.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

The Society of FRIENDS, notwithstanding the malice and ignorance of their opponents, have, from their first appearance to the present day, preserved a character for purity and disinterested benevolence worthy of their high profession. And it may be asserted, without fear of contradiction. that, if the Saviour's inimitable discourse on the Mount, be in any measure a test of the Christian life, this Society is not second to any. Unhappily, a deviation from the pure principle which first gathered them as a people, and preserved them through unparalleled sufferings, seems to have occasioned some difference among them at this time; but a return to their only rallying point can speedily reconcile them, and convince a gainsay. ing world of the power of Divine influence.

Even their failings may be said to "lean to vir tue's side." An observer may discover a sterling integrity of character amidst their religious differences, or rather, differences about religious matters, which is, perhaps, as little rainted with rancour as might reasonably be expected; for, in all disputations of this nature, the sour leaven is, more or less, manifest.

The writer of these remarks, who is no sectarian, was favoured, by a member of the Society of Priends, with the perusal of some of the manuscript Journal of one of their eminent Ministers, William Savary, who, on a religious visit to the

other Ministers, in bringing about a reconciliation between some members of that Society, the account of which he takes the liberty to transcribe, hoping that the motive will plead in excuse for

"We proposed a meeting with all that had gone off, and Friends, and desired them to seck for a preparation of love and charity, that they might meet each other in a state that the Lord would condescend to bless. At six most of the men Friends, and three women, met in the meeting room. H. M. &c. being the heads of the families of those who had gone out from Friends, came also. After a season of silence, D. S. was drawn to prayer; then we, the visitants, expressed our minds to them, fully setting forth the opportunity it gave the enemies of Truth to triumph, seeing them at variance; and the importance of their mutually laying down their prejudices against each other, and seeking after a spirit that would bring about a reconciliation, without many words. The three principal separatists then expressed hemselves, in great brokenness and humility, and in a spirit of forgiveness of those who they thought had dealt hardly with them, and caused the separation. I marvelled at the clearness with which they expressed themselves, the Lord graciously condescending to favour, in a very remarkable manner, with his blessed presence. All hearts were humbled, and the high, untoward will of man brought down, and the spirit that loves contention, and delights to have the superiority, was cast out, and, through mercy, the meek, teachable state of little children appeared to predominate in most present. Our minds being deeply baptized with them, in a sensible feeling of the Lord's good ness, we were opened with clearness to set before them the nature of our holy profession, the love of Christ, the good shepherd to us all, and the necessity of dwelling in that charity, which, instead of magnifying each other's weakness, and entertaining groundless jealousies and surmises of each other, would cast a mantle of love over them, remembering that we also are weak and liable to be tempted. A truly contriting and heart-tendering time it was, and most of the company were melted into tears, under an extraordinary sense of the Lord's compassion to us. It was then proposed, that, as it appeared that, in a time of weakness, divers things had been said and done, on both sides, that did not savour of that divine love and charity, which all the children of our Heavenly Fa ther ought to dwell in-that all present should now, under the humbling visitation of God's pow er, without bringing up the minute occasions of it, or going into many words, forgive one another and cast all that they had counted as offences, as into the depths of the sea, never more to be brought up again. Both sides, freely and in great tenderness, confessing their readiness so to de and to begin again, under the direction of the Heavenly Master builder, in an united labour for the edification and building one another up in the most Holy Faith; they rose, embraced and salut ed each other with manifest tokens of unfeigned love, and thankfulness to the Great Searcher and Softener of hearts, who, in an unexpected time and manner, had revealed His power to the unitin a state of separation, after having, for some years, walked in harmony, and suffered together for His Name's sake. The meeting then concluded, in heart-felt praises and supplications to the Fountain of Love and Mercy, who had, in so re markable a manner, blessed the labour and exerthem and sent off. cise of the evening, and crowned us with gladness We parted at almost eleven. For my own part, I thought myself amply paid for all my exercise. the long journey and voyage, and the trying separation from my dearest natural ties, by being made a witness to the love of God being poured forth, I thought, as in the beginning of Friends. We went to rest, sweetly refreshed in spirit, and I did not marvel that my mind had been so remarkably turned to this place before I left home."

PHILADELPHU:

FRENCH PRISONS.

The following article is extracted from a worl entitled "The Hermit in Prison," translated from the French of M. Jouy, who suffered a month's imprisonment in St. Pelagie for certain liberal remarks on the Bourbons :-

" The duration of imprisonment for a Frenchman is five years; after which he is free, and cannot be again arrested for the same debt. In the case of toreigners, their term of imprisonment is indefinite. There is a Major Swan (a citizen of the United States) among the prisoners, who entered Sainte Pelagie at the age of forty five, and who is still there, though more than sixty years old. Respected in his own country, the compa nion in aims of Washington, he has passed in captivity some of the most useful years of his life. know that he is resigned to his lot, and that long habit has familiarised him with his situation; that he is kind to such of his countrymen as misfortune may bring into the same condition: but who can refuse to feel for a man who has thus lost a precious part of his existence, when he might have employed it in rendering eminent services to his country. Age, no matter how advanced, is no exemption from imprisonment; there are persons of ninety years now in Sainte Pelagie."

VACCINATION .- The Medico Chirurgical Review, published in London, states, that in Russia no less than 1,200,000 received the benefit of vaccination, between the years 1804 and 1812. In Denmark, the small pox no longer exists; and in a circular addressed in July, 1816, to all magistrates and bishops in that country, it was ordered that all should be vaccinated, with out a compliance with which injunction, no individual could be received at confirmation, admit ted into any school or public institution, or bound apprentice to any trade. Priests were also forpidden to marry those who had not either the small pox or crow pox. In Prussia, if any persons happened to die of small pox, they were directed, by an edict, published in 1816, to be buried within twenty-four hours, silently and unattended, without the tolling of a bell : and in such veneration is the great discoverer of vaccination held, that the 14th of May is made an annual festival to commemorate the day on which he made his first experiment.

The county of Berks contains upwards of 46,000 inhabitants. The area of acres is upwards of 516,000, which averages nearly 114 acres to each soul. The soil is principally composed of limestone and gravel. Berks county may boast of as fine farms as any district of country in the United States. Agriculture is pursued upon the most approved plan; the markets are certain and perma nent; and we know no county in this state that offers equal advantages to capitalists desirous of William Savary, who, on a religious visit to the embarking in the business of husbandry. We continent of Europe, in 1796, seems to have been have been led to these remarks, in consequence of

bridges and to occasion much damage to the sur ests were but thinly set. I am informed that one happily instrumental, in company with one or two the disposition that is evinced by many of our felto the north and west. Surely if comfort prosperity be their object, they can find both nearer home. There are now many valuable farms offered for sale on reasonable and accomnodating terms.

> The government of Buenos Ayres has entered into a contract for the conveyance to that all years Mayaguez, and which were not after 200 Irish labourers, of the description usually calnto a contract for the conveyance to that State of from Ensenada, to the city of Buenns Ayren ed from them. The Danish very bind themselves to serve the government for seven ed from them. The Danish very near the pirates across the pir from Ensenada, to the city of Buenos Ayres. They tion, and at the expiration of that time a certain quantity of land will be allotted to each. These men were at Liverpool the early part of D-cem ber waiting an opportunity to embark for Buenos

SIR GREGOR McGREGOR .- By the schooner Prio, arrived at Charleston, the Editor of the mercury has received Nassau papers as late as the 21st ult. "It is truly astonishing that M Gre gor should at this late day be able to recruit dupes in Europe, when he had been published for so long a time."

NASSAU, N. P. Jan. 7. We have received from one of our correspon dents at Honduras the following account of the continued series of deception, which have been practised upon some poor misguided wretches in Britain by the agents of that adventurer M'Gregor. It is dated on the 28th ult

The Albion has this moment come in, with about sixteen persons on board for Poyais. Among them was Baron de San Lucas, otherwise Thomas Stenhouse, Under Secretary of State for the War and Marine: also the Rev. M. Rial, Curate of St. Ann's St. Joseph. There is also the Count de Rio Ni gro, otherwise Admiral Wright, otherwise Capt. Wright, Knight Commander of the most illustrious O der of the Green Cross. There are Knights Commanders, Knights Green Crosses, and Knight of the Green Mantle. Unfortunately the Baron San Lucas was drowned in the bay of Black River, in attempting to land with four others. He was a Herald and King at Arms; therefore M'Gregor was to have been crowned: The Rev. Mr. Rial died on or about the 27th inst.

M'Gregor now styles himself the sovereign Prince of Poyais. It is interesting to observe how e rises. He was first Lieutenant Colonel, then General, then Cazique, then his Serene Higeness the Cazique, then his Serene Highness the Prince, and now he is the Sovereign Prince of Poyais. Lascars are on board. All the etiquette of No bility, &c. was kept on board, and every one was addressed my Lord, my Lady, &c.

The Albion is loaded with provisions and munitions of war for the imaginary Government of Povais."

From Martinique.- The Savannah Georgian of he 4th instant, contains late intelligence from Ma tinique. Martial law had been proclaimed on that island, in consequence of the contemplated insurrection of the free people of color. From thirty to ferty of the ringleaders had been arrested, and tried at Fort Royal, and nine of them banished from the island, some of whom were people of property. It was their intention to mirder all the white population, on the night of the 17th of December, but their design was fru-trated, by the bursting and crushing the flue of the by the arrival on that day of a detachment of roops from France. They then put off the exe- dent, which took place when there was extion of the plot to the 24th, previous to which sufficient pressure to raise the valve. He the government had obtained information of all

By the arrival of the schr. Five Brothers, at Norfolk from Kingston, Ja. information has been recrived of the discovery of a Plot among the Negroes for a revolt. The conspiracy was known in time to prevent any mischief, and several of the or, deluded creatures have suffered our Captain Peabody, of the schooner Eliza arrived at Baltimore from Jamaica, spoke on the 27th ult. the schooner Planter, two days out from Matanzas for Charleston, who informed that there were several Patriot privateers cruizing off Matanzasand that the steamboat which plies between Havana and Matanzas had been captured by one of

The latest intelligence from Jamaica is brought by the Eliza, at Baltimore, which vessel left King ston on the 17th of January. On the 8th the trial of Juan Beltram, Blass de Solo, Pablo Siller, Joseph Antonia Avara, Joachim Hernandes, and John Oliver, commenced. These men were part of the crew of the piratical schooner Fortuna, which vessel had captured a Spanish felucea, and they were on board the prize when she was failen in with, by the British sloop of war Thracian, and of the Spring, we learn he has the offered carried into Kingston. Besides plundering several United States' frigate Constitution, (d British vessels, the American schooner Freeman. and Paulina Julia, had shared the same fate. After two days of investigation, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty; sentence of death was immediately pronounced by the Judge, who stated that, although the three last named had been recommended to the royal elemency, he could hold out to them very little hope that mercy would be extended to any one of them.

We learn from Capt. Rockwell, who arrived at Baltimore, from Port Antonia, that when he sailed on the 17th of January, that place was very sickly. In consequence of the continued apprehensions of an insurrection of the blacks, an order was hourly xpected at Port Antonia, for placing that district under martial law.

Small Pox,-We regret to learn that the small pox has made its appearance on board the U.S. ship Franklin, at Valparaiso. A letter from on board that ship, dated the 1st of October, and received in this city, says-" A few days previously to our leaving Callao, one of the young gentlemen (Mr. Kelty,) was seized with the small pox. The contagion is spreading throughout the ship. We have now twenty two cases, and thus far, previous vaccination sppears to be no protection. The gentleman who brought the disease on board had been vaccinated, and his arm exhibited, (so says our intelligent Surgeon,) a well formed eschar. Midshipman Wordsworth, and the Commodore's children, are now convalescent from this loathsome disease. Our Surgeon, (Dr. Salter,) is unremitting in his attention, and has thus far lost but two patients. We are fortunate in having a fine, large, airy ship, by which the men can be well accom-

PIRACY.-The schr. Dorothea has been captured by the pirates, and all her crew murdered, except a boy. The following are the particulars of that diabolical affair, as communicated to the editors of the Curacoa Courant, by the boy who

"The Pirate was under the tri-coloured flag, and after boarding the schooner, took all her crew on board his vessel and locked them up in the hold, except Captain Wagner. They made then a hole in the side of the vessel, to cause her to sink; when the crew perceived the water coming in the bold, they broke into the cabin, and made their escape on deck, hoping to save their lives by some way or other, and get on shore; but how great was their astonishment, on seeing the boat returned again without Capt. Wagner; and before he was taken away he implored for his life; but could not excite compassion in the hearts of those barbarians. They came on board the vessel and murdered every soul on board excepting two boys who sprung into the sea, whom they pursued and murdered one, and left the other to go, because they thought he would not reach the shore. The

boy who escaped is a native of Curacoa. We confess our grief on this mistortune befallen to Captain Wagner: he was esteemed by every one of his acquaintance, and his affibility of manners gained him many friends.

We learn by the brig Com New York, in 20 days from 80 Rico, that no American vessel of ed there for the last three m were taking advantage of the Allen, a passenger, states, that Allen, a passenger, water, that sels of war had been in pursuit of ciron, consisting of a brig which away with, and 3 feluceas. to board two American vessels w

Five vessels from Mayague Thomas, had been captured, and near the pirates several times, but i among the Islands. They had mand of the Mona Passage. The sch to, formerly of New York, captured by Rico privateers, was fitting out for ap

The British Admiral, Sir Thomas was at St. Johns, in the frigate Po demanded payment for the de privateers upon the British cor

A passenger in the schr. Thomas, confirms the above intel states, that the piratical brig had American vessels off the south Rico, and murdered the crews. Mosquito, the privateer Fortuna was Porto Rico for a cruise,

It appears by Havana papers to the received at the office of the Charles hat ve-sels are arriving at Havana fine le Ulion, with officers, soldiers and which it may be inferred that the about to abandon their operations and against Mexico.

ST. Louis, Jan. 13.-William V. who returned from the Arkansas the fore last, brings information, deri-Philbrook, the Deputy Indian Agent feet of Osages on the Arkansas, that a ponsent out by Frederick Notrebe, of the kansas, under a Mr. Baraque, were alle five weeks since by a party of Osages, his the south side of the Arkansas river, twelve white men and one negro were a large quantity of beaver taken from raque and two other men escaped. The s said to have been committed beyond of country claimed by the Orages,

Gen. Atkinson, upon receiving the sh mation, dispatched an officer to Cd 1 commanding the troops at Fort Smith, on the kansas, with special instructions touch fair. A letter from Col. Leatenworth, at Bluffs, dated 13th Dec. to Gen. Atkinson commands this frontier, states, that the lately arrived at that place from Ceda for information that six or seven men of Major party had been attacked, near the Mar lages, by either the Mandans or Aurick that three of the whites were killed The state that the Aurickarees were building to one on each side of the Missouri, near then of the Cannon Ball river.

Steam Boat Disaster .- The Mobile Come Register of the 14th of January gives ares of a disaster on board the Steam Boatles er. No satisfactory cause is given for \$ posed to have been occasioned by a vacuum ed in the boiler. The boiler was renow feet forward, taking the cargo, and see the large deck beams along with it. One of hands was killed.

At the Court of Sessions for Japour term, & at Charleston, S. C. two late boys, both up nine years of age, were tried by drowing a like negro slave, of about the same ag. The evideo against them consisted wholly of their polesia and is proved that these were chiefly obtained der the promise that no harm should happ them. The defence rested upon this ha, a upon the legal incompetence of the priority, be guilty of the crime of murder, from their parent want of age and understanding the disc and acquitted the prisoners.

The Hon. James Brown, Minister to Im who is on the eve of sailing from New York, the U. S. ship Cyane, for France, is the bas of a letter from the President of the Units States, addressed to Gen La FATETTE, mil him to visit the United States. Should neral have made up his mind to sail in the ou sides,) Captain Jones, which vessel will have ceived orders to proceed to any port in h which the General may select for embarkation

The Richmond papers of the 7th, state that ase of Watthew H. Rice, the detailer siles pied the attention of the court at that place the 5th, a second charge was preferred again and on the following day a third charge of zlement was brought forward, which was not vestigated, but on the motion of the prisoner postponed. The court decided that the case bailable-but as the bail was not given, he was manded to jail.

A Company is about to be established in the of New York, under the title of "The New-In Lombard Association." Its object is to last attention on pledges of goods and chattles, to the deposits as security for the same, and that sach interes shall be charged as may be agreed on by the ages of the company and the borrower, provided, the such interest shall not exceed 15 per cost annum on all loans not exceeding \$50; 147 cent. on 100; 13 do. between 100 and 150; 12p cent. between the latter sum and 200; betseth and 300, 9 1-3 per cent; 300 81 per cent. and sums above 300, at the rate of seven per ent.

The American Missionaries, Messrs Fisk King, have taken up their residence on Lebanon, in Syria. Mr. King remaiks the country about Jerusalem is quie as rock mountainous as the western part of Ma setts He had visited Bethlehem, the birth of David and of our Lord—the town where tended flocks in his youth, and where Box Ruth lived. He found it extremely rough and and the road very bad. It is a few miles son Jerusalem.

Counterfeits - Counterfeit fifty dollar notes the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Philad have been put in circulation in various pa Lancaster county, Pa. within a week or ! by a gang of villians under the pretence chasing grain, whiskey, &c. to a small am and receiving change in genuine paper, and ing the articles purchased to be sent to a or mill or to be kept on hand until called for have succeeded in passing a number of her this manner.

Havana papers of the 17th ult. contain a promation for enforcing the most vigilant pred against the admission of strangers of eve scription, particularly persons of color, as ards, seamen, or otherwise, without special ards, seamen, or otherwise, without ses or passports, and requiring the stricts tion of the commissaries, keepers of the houses, &c. in the different wards or parcarry the regulations into exe

learn that Friday we learn fought on a side sun of mo were on the spot, and cash. A few swells thoroughly inocul at the celebrated rac and they ventured lenry and they The spo eruel one; for they not the feathers from little birds to clear the a suspicion that there was for a heavy sum, on ting, for a heavy sum, on reel house in this city. Bad er told us that on Thursda from Philadelphia, he cou wing of the cocks on the he Toms and Jerrys in town ought to cock fight these From the Chester (Pa.)

Saturday last, Tesses. John of Chester, and George o Rudolph, and others, of for on Tinicum, about 11 warm chase, and the hards of him, he sprang upon from thence to a shed, adju e Horne, and jumped in at low, without the knowledge men, who of course, were on out. But a boy, who had e gave information, when a scended the shed, entered the window. A girl of the red at the door, aly Reynomey, with more speed than laving been followed to the brung from the chimney, and the sportsmen, he leaped am on the ground, and took of ounds being put on the trail, chase, until near sun-down. not of a hollow tree, which orks, whence, on a stick being ok under the roots, where h sual way and bagged.

e Legislature of South Care by which all slaves from and West Indies or Mexico, or a ica, or from Europe : or from h may be situated to the no mac, or of the city of Washi r the penalty of \$1000, and laves to the state; cases of of weather excepted.

rious instance of the vehe cates occurred at Paris, at a The Counsel for the prison e first quarter of an hour, wor a heat that he was forced eedings were suspended while a walk on the terrace of the panied by his wife and daugh

he London Courier of the 1 es, that Mr Jukes attended al, on Wednesday evening tube and double tube stope clusion of the lecture he p eclass, and having drunk a solution of the extract o tumblers of water, he intro stomach. Mr. Scott app cocks of the syringe to the tu pumped out the whole of the nach. Thus the experin reeded, to the great satisfaction er and the other genilemen pr

DRAMATIC SUMMARY. repairs and alterations, at opened, for a short season, ab e Theatre at Harrisburg, will

d, this week. . Conway had a benefit, at tre, last week-the receipts w dollars.

. Booth has finished his engamore Theatre. A new way Cooper and Mr. Conway together in New York. m is spoken of in the bighest -his Hamlet is said to be a He possesses a fine.

e, with an open, prepossessing united efforts of two such toust have furnished a rich t New Theatre at New Oclean an Address, for which a prize o er es presented, some of the uch poetical merit. The one w of Boston. e company under Mr. Cowell

ing in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. I Lawson, &c. are among the num Wednesday evening, the sple mour of Shakespeare, was to had at the Boston Theatre. A sel striking scenes, made from seve rated acting plays of shakespea in character, constituted a

Weekly Compendin

alarm of fire, on Thursday clock, originated at the Penite set fire to the floor of the they were confined, and the s adjoining rooms, filled their but indefinite apprehensions of they made soon brought out flames were extinguished w ance. Little damage was done

rectionist -Eph. Colburn. Haven, (Conn.) of aiding and assi ng a body from the place of its dical College, has been sentence imprisonment in the county tine of \$300. citizens of Indiana have deci-

majority, not to call a Convention constitution, so as to admit the of stagery into that state.

bill has been brought before the state of New York, for the confrom the Champlain Canal at navigable waters of the Huds

bill in the House Representatives of on the 14th January, by the cast leaker, General Meade. thousand and ten dollars being the Military Ball, given at

5th of January last, have been pressurer of the Greek Fund. andney arrived at Buenos Ayres On the 22d he was attac

ut recovered his health, prev R of Capt. Blackiston. n in Ebensburgh, Pennsylvania, fire on the 28th December,

at eight, and the other sixte 29th of Dec. the ship Bromoi tille, arrived at Tampico, in nen, with a rich cargo of assort lize. This, says the New

York Advocate, Feb. 3. we learn that twenty-four cocks, kle, were fought at Hoboken for a rable sain of money. Several of the on the spot, and got rid of some of A few swells were also present, thoroughly inoculated with the bet-the celebrated race between Eclipse pursuit of a m brig which they had ccas. They had been and they ventured some Eagle ban bantams. The sport, as it is called, one; for they not only use gaffs but the feathers from the rumps of the were not afterwards birds to clear them for action. We Mayaguez, icion that there was also some cocktured, and the crewn Danish vessels ind es suspicion that there was also some cock-ing for a heavy sum, on the carpets of a sectionse in this city. Bad practices. A pas-ted house in this city. Thursday night, on the al times, but the for Philadelphia, he could not sleep for ing of the cocks on the way to the pit rk, captured by tting out for a private forms and Jerrys in town were there. The th to cock fight these gentry. al, Sir Thomas Coch

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nk of Philadelphian various parts of week or two back,

contain a procis

be frigate Forte, and From the Chester (Pa.) Post Boy. Salurday last, Yesses. John Irvin and James of Chester, and George Litzenburgh and tish commerce, e schr. Herald, fro and others, of Providence, start. for on Troicum, about 11 o'clock, A.M. when above intelligence, a sarm chase, and the hounds within fifof him, he sprang upon the roof of an the south side of from thence to a shed, adjoining the house the crews. Besides the florne, and jumped in at the second story without the knowledge of the dogs or ones, who of course, were for a short time But a hoy, who had seen the occurpapers to the 27th gave information, when one of the hunts. ne Charleston Con arended the shed, entered the room and at Havana from St. J the window. A girl of the family just then oldiers and money ed the window, sly Reynard took to the mer, with more speed than any sooterkin. operations at that p laving been followed to the roof, on which orung from the chimney, and chased around the sportsmen, he leaped among the huntson the ground, and took off afresh; when William V. Remer, als being put on the trail, he gave them a chase, would near sun-down, when he holed, nation, derived how the root of a hollow tree, which he ascended to lian Agent for the he mot of a minute a stick being shoved on him, otrebe, of the post of took under the roots, where he was taken in usual way and bagged. que, were attacked y of Osages, high

The Legislature of South Carolina, has passed w, be which all slaves from any port or place he West Indies or Mexico, or any part of South rica, or from Europe : or from any sister state. ich may be situated to the north of the river may of the city of Washington, are proand from being brought into South Carolina. le the penalty of \$1000, and the forfeiture of saves to the state; cases of shipwreck and of weather excepted.

curious instance of the vehemence of French males occurred at Paris, at the late trial of hame Boursier, charged with poisoning her hus-The Counsel for the prisoner, in the course first quarter of an hour, worked himself into galest that he was forced to stop, and the redings were suspended while he went out to ta waik on the terrace of the Court-house, acmanied by his wife and daughter !

melandon Courier of the 15th of December es, that Mr Jukes attended at St. Thomas's ombe and double tube stopcock syringe. At emclusion of the lecture he presented himself below and having drunk a small quantity he solution of the extract of liquorice with tumblers of water, he introduced the tube his stomach. Mr. Scott applied one of the recks of the syringe to the tube, and immedinamed out the whole of the liquid taken into mich. Thus the experiment completely eled to the great satisfaction of Sir Astley and the other gentlemen present

DRAMATIC SUMMARY.

wo little boys, both under he Gis Theatre at Cincinnati, has undergone eral repairs and alterations, and was to have ame age. The evide en opened, for a short season, about the 1st of of their conless e chiefly obtained a The Theatre at Harrisburg, will close, it is ex-

ted, this week.

Mr. Conway had a benefit, at the New York

sire, last week—the receipts were upwards of h. Booth has finished his engagements at the

are Theatre. A new may to pay old Debts erformed on Monday last for his benefit. h. Cooper and Mr. Conway have been perngether in New York. This latter genm is spoken of in the highest strains of comin-his flamlet is said to be a master-piece He possesses a fine, commanding with an open, prepossessing countenance. fied efforts of two such performers as has have furnished a rich treat.

New Theatre at New Orleans was opened, m Address, for which a prize of one hundred vas given. There were upwards of forty ses presented, some of them said to consuch poetical merit. The one which obtainprenium, was written by Thomas Wells,

company under Mr. Cowell are still per beg in Boston. Mr. and M. s. Tatnall, Yea-Lawon, &c. are among the number. h Wednesday evening, the splendid pageant wom of Shakespeare, was to have been pre-telathe Boston Theatre. A selection of the studies scenes, made from seventeen of the and cling plays of shakespeare, to be per

character, constituted a principal part

Deekly Compendium.

alarm of fire, on Toursday night about lock, originated at the Penitentiary. Two set fire to the floor of the apartment in they were confined, and the smoke reachadjoining rooms, filled their inmates with ite apprehensions of danger. The they made soon brought out the firemen. he flames were excinguished without their nce. Little damage was done to the build-

siet -Eph. Colburn, convicted at dues, (Conn.) of aiding and assisting in reody from the place of its interment to cal College, has been sentenced to nine ment in the county jail, and to

zens of Indiana have decided, by a ly, not to call a Convention for alter ntitution, so as to admit the introducery into that state.

has been brought before the legislature filte of New York, for the con-truction of o the Champiain Canal at Waterford, higable waters of the Hudson river at

in the House Representatives of the state pi, to abolish the court of chancery, the 14th January, by the easting vote, ter, General Meade.

and and ten dollars being the net the Military Ball, given at New York January last, have been paid over to er of the Greek Fund. or. On the 22d he was attacked with

covered his health, previously to of Capt. Blackiston. bensburgh, Pennsylvania, was de-on the 28th December, and two

ight, and the other sixteen years f Dec. the ship Bromois Ameriartived at Tampico, in 67 days with a rich cargo of assorted Ger-

Iris, is the first European vessel which has arrived at that port direct from Europe. Now they have found the way, others may be expected to follow.

The amount of duties paid by the Auctioneers of the city of New-York, for the year ending on the 30th November last, appears, according to the account of the Comptroller, to have been 207,469

William Solomon has been committed to prison at New Brunswick, N. J. as an accessary to the murder of Mrs. Stout, of that place.

An only daughter of Mr. Stephen Nash, of Sau gatuck Bridge, Ct. was burnt to death on Friday week. The child was only four years of age, and was alone in the house when the accident happen

By the Report of the Baltimore Board of Health, we learn that 2108 deaths have occurred in that city from the 1st Jan. 1823, to 1st Jan. 1824. Of these 251 were Blacks.

A bill has been reported in the Senate of the United States, for building 10 sloops of war of the first class, to carry not less than 20 guns each, and appropriating \$850 000 for the purpose.

The President recently transmitted to Congress message on the subject of the Naval Peace Establishment, accompanied with a communication and other documents from the Secretary of the

" Wonderful Little Man."-A Mr. Stevens, age 20 years, height 3% inches, is now exhibited at the Portland Museum. He is a native Lyman, Maine. The extensive Nail Factory of the Messrs. Reeves at Bridgetown, N. J. was destroyed by fire

At St. Augustine, East Florida, the weather was so mild on the 17th January, that green and ripe oranges and orange blossoms were hanging on the trees. The groves were generally budding.

The Egyptian Mummy, which was received from Ancient Thebes, by the Boston Medical Society, is now exhibited in Charleston, S. C. for the benefit of the Massachusetts' Hospital. This relic of antiquity is said to be three thousand years old.

A grist-mill, belonging to Asher Miner, Esq. near Wilkesbarre, (Pa.) with its contents, was de stroyed by fire on Wednesday, 28th January .-The loss is estimated at about \$5,500.

The bill introduced into the Senate of Massa chusetts for the reduction of the salaries of the ing the number of Justices of the Supreme Court, to four, has passed both branches of the Legisla-

II. S. Tanner of this city, is about to publish a large and highly improved map of Greece. Price \$2, the profits to go to the aid of the Greeks.

Some of the citizens of Baltimore have formed design to establish a Flour and Produce Company, with a capital of \$100,000, to be divided into shares of \$1000 each.

The Ladies in Norfolk, Vir. are actively engaged in collecting subscriptions in aid of the Greek Fund The Treasurer of the Greek Fund, in this city, has received, in all, about 10,000 dollars, and con-

tributions continue to be received daily. Exchange in New York-It is contemplated to build a splendid and capacious Exchange in the city of New York, to cost from \$617,000 to \$683,000; towards which there have been subscribed \$433,000 by the Banks, Insurance Companies, Trustees, merchants, and others. It is cal culated that the rents of rooms, columns, &c. will produce an interest on the capital of six per cent

A Curiosity - A cast steel chip, thirty three feet long, and weighing only half an ounce, was lately made in the machine shop of the Cotton Factory at Meredith, N. H.

The Boston Statesman says, the importation of wool from foreign places, into Boston, during the year 1823 was 733,146 pounds—the cost of which | life. was 65,649 dollars.

A St. Thomas paper of Jan. 16, mentions that a letter from Barbadoes announces the arrival there of two 74's from England. A Prench squadron had been spoken on their way to the West Indies. A considerable number of French troops are said to have arrived at Martinique from France.

In allusion to the Letters on Chester County, the editor of the Village Record remarks-An interesting letter has been received by the Post master for the author of these Letters, written by a gentleman of Germantown. It promises to open new sources of pleasure and instruction in the progress of this great undertaking. We shall publish the letter if we can obtain leave from the gentleman who has it.

In the mean time we earnestly invite every body n Chester and Delaware, or in Philadelbhia, who has any knowledge of facts, anecdotes of men worth preserving, or any thing that would be pleasant to be remembered in respect to Chester and Delaware counties, to put it on paper, (no matter about its being well written) and send it to the Editor of the Record.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR. For the City and County of Philadelphia.

Randall Hutchison, prothonotary of the district

Matthew Randall, prothonotary of the court of common pleas. Joseph Barnes, register for the probate of wills.

George W. Riter, recorder of deeds. John Conrad, clerk of the courts of quarter sesions and over and terminer.

Edward King, clerk of the orphans court. Joshua Raybold, prothonotary of the supreme

John Humes, inspector of flour. William Fitter, inspector of ground black oak

Ebenezer Ferguson, inspector of lumber. Abraham Mitchell, inspector of staves and head

George Ingles, inspector of butter and hogs

David Giother, inspector of salted provisions. Bela Badger and Charles Souder, gaugers and aspectors of domestic distilled spirits. Alexander Moore, superintendant of the gun-

powder magazine. John R. N ff, assistant to do. Michael Baker, regulator of weights and mea-

John Johnson, sealer of dry measures. Abraham P. Foering, measurer of corn, salt, coal and lime.

Caleb Earl, harbour master, Jacob F. Hoeckley, register of German passen-

STATEMENT OF DEATHS,

In the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, in each month, from the 1st January, 1823, to the 1st of January, 1824. January, February, March, -April, May, 210 June, August, September. October, -November, December, . - 521

Of these 2366 were adults, and 2234 children; -641 died in the Alms-House, and 800 people of colour are included. There have been born during the same period 2977 male and 2836 female This, says the New Orleans leaving a difference in favor of births of 1213. children, making the total number of births 5813Evening Wost. PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, February 14, 1824.

The Provident Society of this city, which was nstituted but two or three-weeks since, has already distributed work to many hundred females of different ages, many of whom had seen the day when such proceedings were little expected to fall to their lot; some who have basked in the s

of comfort and affluence, but have now ext ...enced the bitter reverse to which we are all subject, for "we know not what a day or an bour may bring forth." The wages are very low, only 124 cents for making a shirt, the price at which the contracts for the army are made. But so commendable is the industry of those children of misfortune, that they eagerly embrace the opportunity of obtaining even this limited allowance, and evince by their gratitude, the satisfaction it affords them, to be enabled by their own exertions to support themselves. There are many we know who view this subject with a cold and unfeeling indifference, and some who even disapprove of its operations, but we hope it will succeed nevertheless, and prove to its enemies that Providence smiles on the exertions of those who prove their entire willingness to on Thursday week. It was insured to its full help themselves, and to such only is the society in any way calculated to be beneficial. The annual contribution to the Society, by its members, is, we understand, two dollars: the greater part of our fellow-citizens would scarce feel this small expence, and by throwing in their mite, would confer a real benefit to the poor, by the best medium through which they can be assisted.

We stated last week, our apprehensions of the bad effects that might result from the improper and unskilful use of gas. We have been credibly informed since then, of several instances which confirm our fears, and should put the public on Governor and other officers of government, was their guard. Of it should be generally known. rejected on Wednesday last. The bill for reduc- that in several cases severe fits of delirium, and, in one or two instances at least, death, has been the consequence of indulging in the use of this

While commenting on the subject, we cannot but express our surprise, that any druggist or apothecary should be found, so lost to reflection, and wanting in the common dictates of humanity, as to put in the hands of children, the means of delirium, and even death.

A Society under the title of the Franklin Institute, has just been established in this city, which promises to be of considerable usefulness. Its object is to advance the general interests of Manufacturers and Mechanics, by extending a knowledge of mechanical sciences to its members, and others, at a cheap rate. They propose, as the best means of effecting this object, the establishment of popular lectures, by the formation of a cabinet of models and minerals, and of a library, and by offering premiums on all useful improvements in the mechanic arts. We believe three dollars is to be the yearly expense of membership, and twenty-five dollars to constitute a member for

Nicholas Biddle, Esq. in a letter on this subject, has the following observations:

"I know of no enterprize which promises more general utility than the effort to connect the theory with the exercise of these arts, and to blend science with practical skill. There are few mechanical operations which do not essentially depend on fixed principles, the knowledge of which cannot fail to increase the dexterity of all those who are engaged in them, while the habits of enquiry, of study and of reflection, which the pursuit of this knowledge requires, diffuse over their general character and manners a spirit of inteliigence which improves at once the work and the workman."

We observe proposals are issued in Boston for publishing a new periodical work, to be called the United States' Gazette. The publishers observe, they expect success, because they are confident of their ability to make a Literary Gazette, which shall be highly useful to the reading public of this country, and to all who are interested in matters relative to Literature, either in the way of business or amusement. It promises to be of a strictly national character, and to contain a particular account of the literary and intellectual condition and progress of this country, with reviews of works published here, domestic or foreign. The extensive connexious, both at home and abroad, of the publishers, (Cummings, Hilliard & Co.) will afford great facilities for furnishing literary and scientific intelligence. It is to be published on the first and fifteenth of and Fifth streets. every month, and each number will contain 16 quarto pages, at \$5 per annum, payable in six months from its commencement. We are gratified in observing so many evidences of the rising prosperity of the scientific and literary character of our country. Works of this and a similar description are, in our estimation, most eminently calculated for a general diffusion of knowledge : and, we sincerely hope-indeed, we have no doubt they will receive an extensive and valuable encouragement, commensurate with their great usefulness. E. Littell, of this city, is agent for the above work.

We observe a proposition on foot, in Baltimore, to get up a Ball for the benefit of the Poor in that city. This is rather a novel, but perhaps not impolitic plan; and whatever objections the enemies to this amusement can have on other occasions, they must certainly allow, that this is dancing something to the purpose.

The proceeds of the Military Ball given in New York in aid of the Greek Fund, amounting to upwards of two thousand dollars, have been paid over to the committee, who continue to receive daily contributions from various quarters. The wide and universal interest which this cause has excited-the munificent contributions and burst of generous feeling, so general among all classes of our countrymen, forms a singular epoch in the history of the times, and will be remembered with pride in ages yet to come.

James Parker Robinson, aged about sixteen years, was drowned on Sunday morning, in the Schuylkill, a short distance above Fair Mount Dam. He imprudently ventured on the ice

which broke under him, and he perished in sight of several persons who were unable to render him any assistance. The unfortunate fate of this young man, affords another striking admonition to those who unnecessarily expose themselves on the ice. With so many inducements in our vicinity, for the young and thoughtless to venture, and those attended so often with such unhappy consequences, it is particularly incumbent on parents and guardians to keep a watchful eve on those who are under their care-to warn them of their danger; and, above all, to enforce, by example and precept, the injunction contained in the sacred text, to "remember the Sabbath day,

A gentleman from the Valley, says the Village Record, has just come in with the cheering intelligence that Mr. Hains, who has been west of the Gap, exploring and taking levels, states that the water from the summit level at the Gap could, by a plough, be made to run to Lanca-ter city, and that little difficulty exists in carrying the canal from thence to the Susquebanna, near Columbia.

By Divine permission, the Rev. Mr. ROCHE will preach at the New Jerusalem Temple, corner of Twelfth and George street, every Sunday after-

Marine Intelligence.

ARRIVALS. ARRIVALS.

Brig Franklin, Lombart, 51 days from Marseilles, with Brandy, Wine. &c.

Schr. Saliy Havens, Hough, 4 days from Wilmingmington, N. C. with Cotton and Naval Stores.

— Providence, Burns, 6 days from Nassau, N. P. with Mershanding. with Merchandize.

CLEARED. Feh. 9. Brig Pilot. Wing, Trinidad.
12. — Active, Wheeler, Pernambuea. Schr. True American, Bassett, New York.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the "th inst. by Elder Frederick Plumer, Mr. JOSEPH BLACKFORD, to Miss ANN SIMPSON, and Mr. WILLIAM SIMPSON, to Miss SARAH BLACK-

FORD, all of this city.

On Saturday evening last, by the Right Rev. Bishop Conwell, Mr. JOHN GILL, Merchant, to Mrs. ANN ALEXANDER, widow of the late Richard Alexander, all of this city. DER, wislow of the late Richard Alexander, and of the Rey. On Sunday evening, the 8th inst. in the city of New York, by the Rev. Dr. Spring, Mr. THOMASS, KUHN, of Phila-delphia, to Miss ELIZA EGERTON, of Connecticut. On Sunday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. J. Sixty, Mr. JOSEPH HILLMAN, to Miss RUTH EDWARDS, both of Lamberton, New-Jersey.

On Monday, the 19th inst. Mrs. RACHEL THOMAS, in

he 65th year of her age.
On the morning of the 10th inst. Mr. TITON GRELAUD.

On the morning of the 10th inst. Mr. TITON GRELAUD. Auctioneer, in the 37th year of his age.
On the 11th instant, Mrs. CATHERINE WARNER, (late consort of Capt. Wm. Warner) aged 33 years.
On the morning of the 7th inst. ISAAC BALDWIN, of the small-pox, aged about 31 years.
On the 10th inst. after a protracted illness, HANNAII FOX, in the 73d year of her age.
On the 11th inst, after a short but severe illness, Mrs. ANN, wife of William B. Mendenhall, aged 20.
On Wednesday, the 11th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH TRIN. On Wednesday, the 11th inst. Mrs. ELIZABETH TRIN-

KLE in the 66th year of her age.
On Friday afternoon, the 6th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mr. JOHN SALSBFRG, aged 53.

illness, Mr. JOHN SALSBERG, acred 53.
On the 11th Doc. near Birmingham, (Eng.) Mr. HENRY
FOXALL, formerly of this city, aged 64.
On Sunday morning, 8th inst. Mr. J. A. BLOQUERST,
aged 63, an old Revolutionary Soldier.
On Seconth day might, the 7th instant, THOMAS ROBERTS, in the 37th year of his age.
On Saturday afternoon, the 7th inst. of the natural small
pox, JOCEPH YOUNG.
On the 8th inst. LEWIS LEWIS

pox, JOHEPH YOUNG.
On the 8th inst. LEWIS LEWIS, a native of Wales, in
England, and formerly a respectable merchant of this city.
On Monday morning. GEORGE GRAY, long known to

he Freemasons of this city, as Tyler to different lodg.s. On the 7th inst. of a pulmonary complaint, Mr. JAMES WOOD, Boat Builder, aged 40. In Chester country Pa. on Saturday, the 17th uit. Mr. BEN-JAMIN PECK a revolutionary soldier aged 70 years. In Woodstown, on the 15th ult. Mr JOHN PIMM, a

DIED, at Woodstock, (Conn.) on the 26th ult. Mr. ELIHU MORSE, in the 61st year of his age. Four children, (among whom are the Rev. Pitt Morse, of Watertown, (N. Y.) and the Rev. William Morse, of this city,) are left to lament the loss of a kind, tender, and affectionate parent. The funeral solemnities were performed by the Rev. John Bisbe, and a sermon delivered from the words of David. Ps. Ixii. 8. " Trust in him at all times, ye people; pour out your heart before him: God is a refuge for us. Selah."

Mr. Morse had endured a protracted illness for a number of years previous to his deathbeing sensible of his approaching dissolution, agreeably to the command of God, by the pro-phet, addressed to king Hezekiah, ("set thine house in order: for thou shalt die and not live.") he arranged all his temporal concerns, before his leparture, with the utmost exactness. A constant adherence to the rules of morality-a strict and uniform regard to the principles of integrity, in his intercourse with society, constituted his character. In life's closing hour, he manifested calmness and christian composure, while trusting in the amplitude of God's grace for the salvation of his own, and the souls of all men.

Deaths during the past week. ADULTS, CHILD, TOTAL, In Philadelphia, 60 142 42 35 In New-York. In Baltimore, 14 15 29

The deaths in this city last week were 142 mong which were, 12 by consumption, 24 typhus fever, and 27 small pox.

TO SOCIETIES.-A convenient meeting Room to Let, in moderate terms. Apply at the N. W. corner of South

CHEAP LIGHT.

THE Subscriber is now selling his WINTER PRESS-ED SPERM. OIL at 62 1-2 cents per gallon-SUM-MER STRAINED DO. at 50 cents per gallon—at which prices, it may be estimated as CHEAP as Tallow Candles

JOSEPH S. RUSSELL.

No. 68 Chesnut street

A vacancy in a Store, Office, or any

respectable situation, would be supplied by a lad 14 years of age, the son of a widow lady residing in the country. Enquire by note addressed to T. C. C. and left at the Merchants' Coffee use, or at the office of this paper. NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the Estate of PETER REED, deceased, ar. desired to make payment. And those having demands against the said Estate to present their MARY BEED, Administratrix, No. 58 Sassafras street.

MENAGERIE. No. 272 Market, above Eighth street,

W. H.I. close in four weeks; the Animals will then move the South. This is much the largest and most valuable collection ever exhibited in America, consisting of near 30 LIVING ANIMALS.

Among which are, a fine full grown Red African Lion; the large and noted Elephant, which is both a curiosity in organization, and a wonder in sagacity; two full grown Arabian Camels, male and female; two Lammas, or South American Camels, a very beautiful animal, and unequalled in speed; a two-legged hog from Canton, a great curiosity; a wild hog, from the mountains of Peru, a very singular and savage animal; a learned Polar Bear; a North American Bear; two Cavies, from South America; a variely of the Simen, or Monkey; among which are the Ourang, Troglodyte, &c.; 5 large living Rattle Snakes, &c.

The animals are all properly secured, and cautious atten-

living Rattle Snakes, &c.

The animals are all properly secured, and cautious attention shall be given to visitors. The weather is fine, and the curious have now an opportunity of visiting such a collection of rare and curious animals, as possibly may never again be offered their attention.

Admittance 25 cents. Children half price. feb 14—tf

THE PILOT.

BY the Author of the Spy, is just received and for Sale at J. GRIGG'S Cheap Cash wholesale and retail Book & Stationary Store, No. 9 NORTH FOURTH STREET, opposite Yohe's Hotel; who has also for sale the Spy, Pioneers, The Hero of No Piction, Irving's Orations; also a great variety of Children's books, Scientific Cards; The Travel-

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION.

A large and valuable assortment of Fresh Imported DRY GOODS, in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a general assortment of DOMESTIC GOODS.

COMLY & TEVIS. Auc'rs.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between Margaret Brognard, Executrix of Joseph Brognard, deceased, Complainantand John S Brognard, Francis H. Brognard, John Dunphy, and Maria, his wife, Abraham Okie, and Abigail, his wife, Asahel C. Page, and Maria Louisa, his wife Heirs, &c. of John Brognard, deceased defendants,

I Tapparing to this Court that the complainant hath filed her bill in the above cause, against the said John S. Brognard, Francis H. Brognard, John Dunphy, and Maria his wife, Abraham Okie, and Abigail his wife, and Ashael Page, and Maria Louisa his wife, Heirs of John Brognard, deceased, and that process of subpona to appear and answer, directed and Maria Louisa his wife, Meirs of John Brognard, deceased, and that process of subporma to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath he en regularly issued, returnable to the present term of January, but that the defendants, John S. Brognard, Francis H. Brognard, and Abraham Okie, and Abigail his wife, could not be found in this state, to be served therewith, and they have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear, by affidavit, to the Chancellor, that the said John S. Brognard, Francis H. Brognard, Abraham Okie, and Abigail his wife, reside out of the State of New Jersey, and that the said John S. Brognard resides in the State of New York, and Abraham Okie, and Abigail his wife, reside in the State of Pennsylvania. It is there upon on the thirty first day of January, in the year of our 1 ord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty foot, on motion in behalf of Samuel J. Read, Solicitor of the complainant by this Order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absent before order directed by the Chancellor, that the said absentance for dants John S. Brognard, Francis H. Brognard, and Abraham Ck'e, and Abigail his wife, appear, plead, diswer or demor to the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of April the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of April term next, or that in default thereof, such decree he made against the mast he Chancellor shall think equitable and inst. And it is firther ordered. That this order shall within twenty days hereafter, he served personally or the said John S. Brognard, Francis H. Brognard, and Abraham Okic and Abugail his wife, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them, or be published within the said twenty days in "the Barlington County Mirror," a newspaper printed at Mount-Holly, in the county of Burlington in this state, and continued therein low is week's successively, at least once in every week, and also in one of the newspapers printed and published in the City of thiladelphia, for the space of four week's successively, once hiladelphia, for the space of four weeks successively, once

at least in each week.
ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, C. A true Copy, WM, HYER, Clk. feb. 14-411.

In Chancery of New-Jersey

Between Japheth Garwood, complainant and John R. Sleeper, and Lydia, his wife, and Collin Cooper, defend nex. January 31, 1824. Tappearing to this Court that the complainant hath filed his bill in the above cause and that process of subposta to appear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regaappear and answer, directed to the defendants, hath been regularly issued, returnable to the present term of January, but that the defendants. John R. Sleeper, and Lydia his wife, and Collin Cooper, could not be found in this state, to be served there with, and they the said defendants have not caused their appearance to be entered as in case such process had been duly served, and it being made to appear by affidavit to the suisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said John R. Sleeper, and Lydia his wife, and Collin Cooper the above named defendants reside in the City, and county of Philadelphia. It is there upon on this thirty first day of January in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, on motion in behalf of samuel J. Read, olicitor of the complainant by this order directed by the Chancellor that the said absent defendants. directed by the Chancellor that the said absent defendants, John R. Sieeper, and Lydia his wife, and collin Cooper do appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, on or before the first day of April term next, or that in default there-of, such decree be made against them as the Chancellor shall ink equitable and just. And it is further ordered that this for shall, within twenty days hereafter be served personally the said John R. Sleeper and Lydia, his wife, and Collin Cooper, by a delivery of a copy thereof to them or be published within the said twenty days in the Burlington county Mirror," a newspaper printed at Mount Holly in the county Eurlington, in this state, and continued therein for six eeks successively, at least once in every week, and also in of the re-wapapers printed and published in the City of

Philadelphia, for the space of four weeks megessively, and ut least once in each week. ISAAC H WILLIAMSON, C. A true Copy, WM. HYER. Cll..

GRAND STATE LOTTERY OF Maryland, now drawing in the City of Baltimore, and only FOUR DRAWINGS remaining to complete

Cohen's Office, Bultimore,

FEB. 12th, 1824.

The drawing of this splendid Lortery will be continued on THURSDAY NEXT, the 19th inc. a distribution of the Capitals soon dollars, &c. Ald. Of WI ING. The Grand Capital of WHICH ARE NOW FLUAT.

100.000 DOLLARS

Will be floating after the 18th drawing-16 are already over. Tickets ought to be immediately secured. Present rates: Whole Tickets, \$15 00 | Quariers, \$3 75 Halves, 7 50 | Eighths.
To be had (warranted undrawn) at

COMEN'S OFFICE.

Baltimore—where more CA TTALS have been sold than any other Office in America.

Onlers from any part of the United States, by mail. rby private conveyance, enclosing the Cash, or prizes in my of the Balt more Lotteres, will meet the same compand penctual attention as if a personal application. Address o J. J. C. MEN. Jr. Baltimore.

Remember to Save the Advance. O'N the 20th inst. tickets in the 5th class, new series Lotte ry, will advance from the present price of 6 dollars ma six days after the drawing will take place at the Masonic Hall, when will be distributed the following prizes to the adventurers of the Union Canal Lottery. Tickets selling rapidly, and but few remain to be disposed of. Be speedy and apply at

GIBBS' LUCHY OFFICE. No. 41 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY. EIGHTH CLASS-NEW SERIES-SCHEME 1 Prize of 5 Prizes of 1000 5.000 200 100

612 do. 3264 do. 3900 Prizes. 4080 Blanks. 7980 Tickets.

The above scheme has been arranged into packages, each containing seven fickets, and each embracing the 21 numbers composing the lottery. These must of necessity draw at least 20 or 17 dollars, after the deduction of the 15 per cent. while the cost is only 35 dollars, and affords therefore to the purchaser of a package 7 chances for a capital prize, for the tri-fling sum of 18 dollars. If an adventurer should tre er paying 18 dollars and to leave the tickets in deposit for the 17 dollars which would in that case be due on the package, he may do so, and receive a certificate of his purchase, which will entitle him to all that may be drawn over and above the 17 dollars. Orders from abroad, free of postage, enclosing the cash, will

receive prompt attention.

Tickets and shares for sale at GIBBS' LUCKY OFFICE. No. 4 1-2 South Third street.

BAKER'S Exchange and Intelligence Office, FRANKLIN COURT,

Market, between Third and Fourth Streets, PROCURES Houses and parts, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Housekeepers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Bound Chadron, Domestics, WET NURSES, &c. FOR SALE, a Black Girl, 11 years old and 17 to served do. 11 and 7-do. 10 and 8-do. 15 and 5-do. 18 and 10, from the country—a Black Bey 10 and 5-do. 17 & 14-do. 21 & 7. TO BIND, a number of white and coloured Boys and Girls of different agree.

FROPERTY to sell or Let, entered gratis.
Families provided with Domestics, with good recommendations.

A YOUNG MAN

Of industrious habits, who has had the advantage of a good education, is in search of a situation in a country town, where the principal of the establi hirent is decidedly Religious. Having a small Capital of soo dollars, he would be willing to leave it in the hands of his employer. He speaks French, and flatters himself that, to a person requiring some one in whom he might confide, he would be found an acquisition.

A line addressed to X. Y. Z. at the office of the Saturday Evening ost, will be immediately attended to.

fcb 14-21*

THIS is the last Night of Mr ADRIEN's Philosophical, Mechanical, and Recreative Performances and Exhibitions, at the Washington Museum. The Evening's Enter-amment will conclude with a great variety of Representation.

PHANTASMAGORIA. Exhibition commences at half past seven o'clock. Ad-trance into the Museum 25 cents—Children half price.

The Amusing Fortune Teller.



FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM. was teasing myself with an awkward conjecture If I should be ever with Hymen enroll'd; And Truth had just read me a terrible lecture, By whispering "George, you're entirely too old." Thank fortune, says I, with a smile on each fea-

I'll still from the shackles of marriage be free; I turned, and saw, what -why a lovely young creature ;

I could swear, by my wig, she was looking at me With eyes like a sloe, and with form so enchanting She seem'd sent to cheer me in moment of need; She smil'd on me so, I thought nothing was wanting,

To make the sweet stranger an angel indeed; She left me; but with her my happiness taking; I strove to forget her, but found it in vain; Her image still haunted me, sleeping or waking ; I long'd to behold her, and sought her again-I found her, more beauteous, more gentle than

And yow'd to obtain the dear creature, or die; She turn'd, (oh! that moment forget can I never,) And in charming confusion again met my eye. Addressing her, "friend," with a tone so endearing,

(My poor heart in transport was melting away; She exclaim'd, "only see how that fellow is star-

'Tis the very old codger I met t'other day.

RPIGRAM-on a pale faced lady. Why is it that on Peggy's cheek, The filly blooms and not the rose? Because the rose has gone to seek, A place upon "her husband'd wose."

CRICKET-A TALE.

A word spoken at random has often proved of more utility than the best concerted plans. Hence it happens that fools often prosper when men of talents fail.

A poor simple peasant, of the name of Cricket, being heartily tired of his daily fare of brown bread and cheese, resolved, whatever might be the consequence, to procure to himself, by hook or by crook, even at the expense of a broken head, three sumptuous meals. Having taken this courageous and noble resolution, the next thing was to devise a plan to put it into execution, and here his good fortune befriended him. The wife of a rich Nabob in the neighborhood of his cottage, had during the absence of her husband, lost a valuable diamond ring; she offered great rewards to any person who could recover it, or give any tidings of the jewel, but no one was likely to do either; for three of her own footmen, of whose fidelity she had not the smallest doubt, had stolen it. The loss soon reached our glutton's ears. 'I'll go,' cries he; 'I'll say I am a conjurer, and I will discover where the gem is hidden, on condition of first receiving three splended meals. I shall fail 'is true; What then? I shall be treated as an imposter, my back and sides may suffer for it; but my hungry stomach will be filled!

To concert this scheme and put it into practice was but the work of a moment; the Nabob was still absent. The lady, anxious for the recovery of her ring, accepted the offered terms; a sumptuous dinner was prepared, the table was covered with rich viands; expensive wines of every sort were placed on the sideboard. Good Heavens! how he ate. An attentive footman, one of the secret thieves, filled him with drink : our conjurer, gorged, exclaimed, 'Tis well! I have the first.' The servant trembled at the ambiguous words, and ran to his companions-he has found us out, dear friend,' he cried : 'he is a cunning man, he said he had the first : what could he mean but me?' 'It looks a little like it,' replied the second thief; I'll wait on him to night: as yet you may have mistaken his meaning: should he speak in the same strain we must decamp to

night.' At night, a supper, fit for a court of aldermen, was set before the greedy Cricket, who crammed himself till he could eat no more. The second footman watched him all the while. When satisfied, he rose, exclaiming, the second's in my sack and cannot escape me. Away flew the affrighted robber- We are lost!' he cried; 'our heels alone can save us. 'Not so,' answered the third; 'if we fly and are caught, we swing; I'll attend him at to morrow's meal, and, should he then speak as before, I'll own the theft to him, and offer some great reward to screen us from punishment, and that he may deliver the jewel to the lady without betraying us.' They all agreed. On the morrow our peasant's appetite was still the same; at last, quite full, he exclaimed, 'My task is done! the third, thank God, is here !'- Yes,' said the trembling culprit, 'here's the ring; but hide our shame, and you shall never want good fare again.' 'Be silent!' exclaimed the astonished Cricket, who little thought that what he had spoken of his meals could have made the plunderers betray themselves; 'be silent! I have it all.' Some geese were feeding before the windows : he went out and having seized the largest, forced the ring down its throat: and then declared that the large goose had swallowed the jewel. The goose was killed-the diamond found. In the mean time, the Nabob returned, and was incredulous. 'Some crafty knave, madam,' said he, either the thief or his abettor, has with

divination. I'll provide myself with a

meal likewise.' No sooner said than done:

ken.' He's wight the Nabob cried; 'give the crop, and the gradual decomposition affords a supply for successive years.

Lents as his.' It was a little cricket in the pillars. By surrounding a bed of cabbages with a

Thus one button, by four random speeches, gained three hearty meals, a heavy purse, comfort for life, and a most brilliant reputation as a cunning man.

LAWYERS.

The renowned Peter the Great being at West minster Hall in term time, and seeing multitude of people swarming about the courts of law, is reported to have asked some about him, who all those busy people were, and what they were about? and being answered, "They are Lawyers," Lawyers?" returned he, with great vivacity, why, I have but four in my whole kingdom, and design to hang two of them as soon as I ge

SAILOR'S WIFE. During an action of Admiral Rodney with the French, a woman assisted at one of the guns dpon the main deck, and being asked by the admiral what she did there, she replied, "An't please your honour, my husband is sent down to the cock-pit wounded, and I am here to supply his place. Do you think, your honour, I am afraid of the French ?" After the action, Lord Rodney called her aft, told her she had been guilty of a breach of orders, by being on board, but reward-rd her with ten guineas for so gallantly supplying the place of her husband.

A barber having a dispute with a parish clerk, on a point of grammar, the latter said it wa-downright barbarism. 'What,' replied the other, do you mean to insult me? Barbarism! I'd have you know a barber speaks as good English any day as a parish clerk.

A crooked gentleman on his arrival at Bath was asked by another what place he had travelled from. 'I came straight from London,' replied he. Did you so?' said the other, 'then you have been terribly warped by the way."

An Irishman seeing an outside passenger of an English stage coach covered with dust, observed, that if he was a potatoe be might grow without further planting.

MARQUIS LA FAYETTE.

The editors of the Intelligencer give the following anecdote respecting the Marquis, which has recently come to their knowledge from an authen-

"In the year 1787, there was a destructive fire n Boston, in consequence which many of the inhabitants were reduced to want. The Marquis LAFATETTE, who was then in France, having heard of the calamity, immediately wrote to a friend in Massachusetts, expressing his sympathy for the sufferers, and directing him to draw on him for 300 pounds sterling, to be applied towards their relief. The bill was accordingly drawn, the money was received, and was applied according to his direction. The father of one of the present members of Congress from Massachusetts, was the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, and his son still preserves it as a precious memorial of the philanthropy and American feeling of LAVAYETTE. This American feeling has indeed been manifested by every act of his life. It is well known that the Marquis has an only son, who bears the name of George Washingon, and only two daughters, one of whom is called Virginia, and the other Carolina.

RANDOLPH.

The Washington correspondent of the New-York nmercial Advertiser gives the following tion of the personal appearance of this distinguished personage .- "Clay and Randolph have had some sharp shooting. The hand of that modern Ishmaelite was yesterday for the first time thrust into the quiver, and some pretty keen arrows whistled from the string. But the western rifle was promptly levelled, and thin as was the mark, the ball hit. Randolph appears this winter, in a large drab surtout, with a huge cape to the elbows. and a flat Missouri fur cap, from which his lock of hair, tied with a ribbon, descends conspicuously behind-while two spindle legs appear below, covered with white stockings, and warmed at the bottom with large fiannel socks that project three or four inches above the top of his shoes. His mind, his body, his dress, his walk, his voice, his argument, his oratory, are all unique-as distinctly marked as would be a real Arab in the Tontine Coffee House. The moment he rises, the hum that ordinarily prevails thro' the house, at once subsides-the moment the first note of his shrill pipe is heard, there is nothing else to hear."

From the "Three Perils of Women," (By James Hogg.) PORTRAIT OF SIR WALTER SCOTT .- You can see im every day from the Gallery of the Parliament-House; and I'll tell you how ye may ken him; look into the round pew close in before the Lords and you will see three or four black gowns sitting round a table, and among them if ye see a carl that sits always with his right shoulder to you, with hair of a pale silver gray, a head like a tower, braid shoulders, and lang shaggy e'ebrees-the very picture of an auld gruff Border Baron-that's Waltie Scott.

Two women, each of them having a child, saw two men walking behind them : one asked the other if she knew who they were ?- she replied yes-" They are our husbands, our fathers; our children's fathers, and our children's grand fathers-being only six in number, and neither of them married blood relations. Required the an-



AGRICULTURAL

Manures of Green Crops.—All green succulent plants contain saccharine or mucilaginous matter, with woody fibre, and readily ferment. They cannot, therefore, if intended for manure, be used too soon after their death.

When green crops are to be employed for en riching a soil, they should be ploughed in, if it be possible, when it flowers, or at the time the flower is beginning to appear, for it is at this period that they contain the largest portion of easy soluble matter, and that their leaves are most active in forming nutritive matter. Green crops, ponc weeds, the paring of hedges or ditches, or any kind of fresh vegetable matter, requires no preparation to fit them for manure. The decomposition slowly proceeds beneath the soil; the soluble matters. are gradually dissolved, and the slight fermentaa well-concerted scheme, wrought on your tion that goes on, checked by the want of a free easy faith. But I'll soon try his powers of communication of air, tends to render the woody divination. I'll provide myself with a fibre soluble without occasioning the rapid dissipation of elastic matter.

between two dishes a mysterious fare was hidden; the false conjuror was told to de-When old pastures are broken up, and made of the grasses living at the time, and occupying of being beaten, should he fail. 'Alas!' he so large a part of the surface, afford saccharine muttered out,' poor Cricket thou art ta-

supply for successive years.

Caterpillars.—Hemp is a great enemy to caterpillars. By surrounding a bed of cabbages with a row of hemp, the cabbages will be preserved. Churning.—After churning some time, throw into the churn one spoonful of distilled vinegar for every gallon of cream. When churning proves tedious, this will greatly hasten the separation of

the butter. To cure Hums Westphalia fashion .- Sprinkle your ham with common salt for one day; then wipe t dry. Take 1 lb. brown sugar, 1.4 lb. salt petre, half pint bay salt, and three pints common salt .-Stir these well together in an iron pan over the fire till moderately hot. The ham to lie in this pickle for three weeks.

Rue.-The growth of this plant ought to be cherished in every stock yard; nothing being more salutary or pleasant to fowls.

Guinea Corn - The stalks of this grain if pressed are said to yield a juice sweeter and of greater body than the sugar cane. Carrote.-According to some agricultural reports, carrots yield 600 or even 900 bushels pe

A GENERAL REGISTER In which Names. Occupations, and Places of Residence, are

Terms, two dollars pe inserted throughout the year. Terms, annum, payable half yearly in advance. Doctor EDWIN A. ATLEE, has removed from No. 176

Race street to No. 101 North Seventh street, a few doors below Race street.-6 AT DAVID LUKENS's SCHOOL, Ancocas, N. J. a num ber of boys can be well accommodated with Board and Tuition, on reasonable terms.—6*

JAMES CALDWELL, Salt Fish Dealer, constantly keeps a general assortment at No. 7 Strawberry st. 3 doors below Market st. He has lost his eye sight, and would be thankful to those who would favour him with their custom.—5

JOHN McLOUD, Hatter, No. 46 Market street, keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

JOHN HEAZLITT & ANDREW WILLIAMS, Silk Cotton and Woollen Dyers & Scourers, in all branches, a No. 6 Prune street, occupied formerly by R. Greer.—4 Stage Office, VALLEY FORGE, PHOENIXVILLE and KINBERTON-John L. Young's Tavern, in Fourth street, above Arch street

B. WILLIAMS, Dentist, No. 172 Vine above 5th st, pe forms all operations on the teeth on moderate terms, and all cases of decay gives information and advice gratis.—3* GEORGE ALLCHIN, Backgammon and Chess Board

CHARLES P. LISLE, No. 7 North Sixth st. Land Agent Broker & Conveyancer-also, Discounts promissory Notes. DAVID LAKE, jun. No. 137 North Fifth st. above Wood, manufactures Fancy & Windsor Chairs of the latest fashious. Orders left at No. 30 North Fourth st. will be attended to.

RENJAMIN RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 77 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

J. L. FREDERICK, Engraver, No. 53 South Fourth st. where may be had Musical Instruments of various descrip-tions, and Music for every department of the science.—128* GEORGE ALLCHIN, Book-Biuder, and Gilder on the dges of Books, Letter & Fi lagree Paper, No. 163 Vine st. TOOTH BRUSH MANUFACTORY, No. 119 North Third st. above Race. ANDREW MOORE keeps for sale, on reasonable terms, Brushes of every quality.

HORATIO L MELCHOR, House Carpenter, No. 31 Straw berry st. keeps on hand, a quantity of Packing Boxes.

JAMES PETERS. No. 165 Arch st. manufactures Gold and Silver Thimbles, of good quality, on reasonable terms.

JOHN PATTERSON, Fancy Chair maker, (ormerly of the firm of Lentner & Patterson, continues the business in New Fourth street, 1st brick house above Poplar lane.

JACOB MAAS, Engraver in various branches, No. 128 Locust street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets. SAMUEL HAINES, No. 115 North Second street, manufactures Hats of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

KREYMBORG & HACEDORN, No. 95 South Second st. keep for sale an extensive assortment of Clarified Quills CHARLES STEVENSON, Goldsmith and Jeweller, No

Second strat, opposite the (FANCY DYEING an a SCOURING, at a reduced price WILLIAMSON, No 38 North Eighth street. CALEB KEITH, No. 25. North Sixth street, in addition

to his BOOT business, has commenced making, and keep on hand BOY'S BOOTTEES of the best quality. PENNSYLVANIA CIRCULATING LIBRARY, No. 249 South Front St. opposite Lombard, containing a large colletion of Novels, Romanees, &c. of the latest publications.

P. C. WILMARTH, has removed to No. 354 Market street above 7th; where he manufactures and keeps on hand a neral assortment of Water Proof Cotton HATS.

Dr. Mellen's Cough Drops, The most valuable Medicine ever prepared for COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

COUGHS AND CONSUMPTIONS.

This new and heating Batsam bids fair to rival every Medicine heretofore discovered for Coughs, and complaints of the ungs, leading to Consumption, and evenin seated Consumptions have lately been used by many, with the most surprixing success. If certificates from persons of thehighest respectability, or the great and increasing demand for them, may be called proof of their poodeffects, it is proved. Scarcely a case of Colds. Coughs, painin the side, difficulty of breathing, want of sleep, axising from debility, or even Consumptions but may be relieved by the timely use of this Medicine.

I hereby certify that my wife has for some time past been troubled with a violent Cough, and has been in very delicate health, and after having tried many things without getting relief. I bought for her a bottle of DR, MELLEN'S Cough Drops, from the use of which a very short time she found great relief, and her Cough has entirely left her and she has regained her strength.

Hudson, 12 mo. 29th, 1819.

Affirmed before me this 29th December. 1819.

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson. To the afflicted whem this may concern. I, ROS ANNA BARTON, do certify that I tend a violent cold in the letter and

JOSEPH D. MONELL, Recorder of the City of Hudson, To the afflicted whom this may concern. I, ROS ANNA BAR. TON, do certify that I took a violent cold in the latter part of the year 1818, which created a violent Cough and difficulty of breathing, which was very distressing till I procured a bottle of Ductor MELLEN'S Cough Drops, and by taking a few does of the said drops, I was entirely cured of my Cough and pain in my side. pain in my side.

ROSANNA BARTON, Wife of Joseph Barton. Hudson, 12 mo. 13th, 1819.

This is to certify that in June 1818, I was seized with a very distressing Cough, pain in my side, great weakness of the lungs, which continued until July 1819, and confined me to the house, and part of the time to my bed, I had tried every thing as I thought, but all in vain: I was at last induced to make triol of DR. MELLEN'S Cough Drops, which gave me immediate relief, increased my strength, and restored my former sleep. I can with the greatest confidence recommend the to all that are afflicted with those complaints, as a very valuable Medicine.

Hudson, County of Columbia, State of N. Tork, Dec. 27, 1819.

These drops generally singerage in worst consequence and These drops generally give ease in most cases of coughs, cold asthmas, difficulty of breathing, wheezing, alloying that irritation which often leads to consumption pain in the side, &c. Sold by THATCHER & THOMPSON, SOLOMONTEM.
PLE, SMITH and PEARSOLL, and T. W. DIOTT.

LAND AGENT. Broker and Conveyancer's Office.

No. 7, N. 6th at. a few doors above Market Mo. 7, N. 6th at. a few doors above Market.

THE Subscriber offers his services to his friends and the public in the purchase and sale of Real Estate, and Agency business in general, engrossing of Writings, posting of Books, adjusting the accounts of Executors, Administrators, Assigness, &c. drawing of Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, Assignments, Powers of Attorney, Apprentices' Indentures, Articles of Co-partnership, Leases, and all other writings in the line of Conveyancing, procuring and putting out Money on Interest, and discounting Promissory Notes.

N.B. A Register is kept expressly for entering Farms, City Property, and Ground Rents, free ci expense.

CHARLES P. LISLE.

BOARDING.

SEYERAL Boarders, either Men or Women, can be come fortably accommodated, in a small private family, at the S. W. corner of Third and Tammany streets. A few Girls can be furnished with Board and Tuition, at the samplace, on reasonable terms.

Tobacco, Snuff and Segar

MANUFACTORY

THE Subscriber offers for sale the following articles, whole sale and retail on the most reasonable terms:

Spanish half Spanish and American Segars of various quaties—Plug Tobacco, in rolls and kegs—Fine Pigtairime Cavendish, Fine Cut Chewing, Fine and Commoweet Scented Smoking TOBACCO—Scotch Snuff, ist ed qual, in kegs, bladders, and bottles—Macouba and Rayee Snuff—Pipes in boxes—German Pipe Heads and Reed—Spanish, ist. Domingo and American Leaf Tobacco, with very other article in his line. very other article in his line.

ANDREW ANDERSON,

No. 98, North Second Street

FOR SALE.

TOOTH ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even where all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentis!, from London,
A SSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy,
that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient
to chew with the teeth that were affected, even though the
complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less
than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. Mi. Can
plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black
and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour,
and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also
separates and makes the teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts. Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and
Teeth extracted.
MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved
and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only

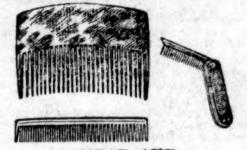
and valuable Powder, is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the Teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens

Milford's ANODINE DROPS, for the cure of Tooth Ache Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Tooth Ache
Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of Scorbutic Gums,
and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost
Price 50 cents. These medicines are warranted efficacious
and at the same time innocent; for sale by S MILFORD,
No. 163, South Fifth, near Spruce-street. oct. 4-6m

TO PRINTERS.

For Sale, a quantity of Printing Materials, as follows:

1 font Brevier, nearly new, about 270 lbs. 1 do. Small Pica,
314 lbs. 1 do. Pica, 250, 1 do. English, 100. 1 do. Great
Primer, 100. 1 do. Columbian, slope, 18. 1 do. Double Pica,
90. 1 do. Canon, 30. 1 do. 5-line Pica, 45. 1 do. 7-line Pica,
48. 1 do. 10-line Pica, 45. 2 Imposing Stones and Stands;
3 Frames, Ramage make; 1 Standing Press, small size; 1
pair royal Chases; 1 pair medium do. With a quantity of
paper boards, letter boards, drying poles, &c. &c. which will
be sold low for cash. Apply at No. 21 South Second street. TO PRINTERS.



CONRAD AXE,

C OMB MANUFACTURER, No. 84, North Third street, below Race, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has a large and elegant assortment of FORTOISE SHELL COMBS, I IVORY COMBS, do. POCKET do. SIDE do. READING do.

DRESSING Which he will sell for cash or approved paper, far cheaper than they can be imported, and will warrant them superior in finish to those which are imported. To the Ladies of Philadelphia, in particular, he tenders his sincere acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes, by attention, to secure a continuance of their patronage. He also wishes to inform them that he repairs old Combs,

or cements them so as to look as well as new.

1 mo 17-tf

J. S. RUSSELL, No. 68, Chesnut street,

Has for sale a general and handsome assortment of BRASS, BRONZED & JAPANNED

LAMPS,

adapted to every purpose for which light is required, together with LAMP Glasses and Wicks of all descriptions, and every article connected with the use of Oil. nov 1-tf

TO LET.

Adjoining the pleasant village of oo estown. (N. J.) a large and commodious olding suitable for a Boarding House, with or without thirty or forty acres of good arable EPHRAIM HAINES. No. 174 North Front street, or to JOHN C. HAINES,

Mavigation.

Lunar Observations, and the Use of the SEXTANT AND QUADRANT,

TOGETHER with the mode of ascertaining their Errors, ascertaining the Longitude by Chronometer, and rating them with actual practice, the same as atsea, taught by

THOMAS ARNOLD, No. 295, South Front Street, Six doors below South street.

T. A. feels grateful for the liberal patronage be has exhe confidently trusts, that thirty years experience as a Navigator, at sea, twenty of which in the practical use of Lunar Observations, have rendered him fully competent to teach the above. * • To such persons as cannot conveniently attend during the day, attention will be paid in the evening.

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, to wit: BE it remembered, that on the tenth day of January, in ed States of America, A. D. 1824, THOMAS ARNOLD, of the said District, hath deposited in this office the Title of a Map, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the words

"A Map of those Stars which are made use of for obtaining the Longitude by Lunar Observations, intended to assist persons in acquiring a knowledge of them.—By Thomas Arnold."

mas Arnold."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act, entitled, "an act supplementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragement of the supplementary to an act, entitled, "an act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the authors and proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the Benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL, Clerk of the Eastern District of in 31 and 14 and 15 jan 31-4w*

EIGHTH CLASS.

THE present rapid sale of the tickets in the above beau-tiful and unique class of the new series, Union Canal Lottery, warrants the belief that the drawing will take place at a much earlier day than the one first published,

P. CANFIELD,

No. 127, CHESNUT-STREET, Has obtained a supply of packages, 7 tickets in each, which will cost the adventurer but 28 dollars, and they are warranted to draw 17 dollars nett, or, if preferred, he will furnish certificates of these packages, the adventurer paying but 11 dollars, the difference between the price of a packbut 11 dollars, the difference between the price of a package and the sum they must necessarily draw. Also, tickets and shares in the greatest variety of numbers, at the rate of 4 dollars, (but scheme price.) Apply quickly at Fostune's Home, where the grand capital of 10,000 dollars in the last class was sold in shares.

Positively to be drawn on Thursday, the 26th of February next, and will be determined by the drawing of four numbers only !!

Capital prizes, as in former classes, for sale at "FORTUNE'S HOME."

P. CANFIELD'S.

Pennsylvania State Lottery Office, No. 127. Chesnut_street, nearly opposite and between the Post Office and the United States' Bank.

Where have recently been sold, 2 prizes of 25,000 dollars, 3 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 2 of 10,000, 1 of 7,500, and prizes of 2,500, of 1,500, and an immense number of 1000, together amounting to upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. The cash as usual will always be advanced for prizes sold at this office, as soon as drawn. Orders for tickets, post paid, Immediately attended to.

WILLIAM BARBER.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that
the continues the above business at No. 58 South Fourth
street. Those who honour him with their commands may
depend on their orders being executed with neatness and
punctuality, on the most reasonable terms.

Hat Bills printed on Silk or Muslin, at the shortest notice,
Also, Printing on Parchyment. Also, Printing on Parchment.

N. B. Reference to T. CARR, No. 58 South Fourth street, where specimens may be seen.

jan 31-tf

CHEAP FURS, &c.

G. CREASE, (No. 41, south Third-street,) being wery reduced prices, all his stock of Furs, consisting of a great variety of Ladies' Coat Trimmings, ladies and chidren's Chinchilla and other kinds of Fur Caps—Gentlemen's and boys Seal Skin and Sable Caps, Fur Gloves and Socks, suitable for the fall and winter seasons.

Also, a hand-some assortment of ladies' Black and Fancy Feathers, Military Feathers, &c. &c.

The above will be sold in large or small quantities to accommodate purchasers, at the most reasonable prices.

Dec. 30—7t

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS,

1200 FRENCH BURL RA E IGHTY bbls, GLAUBER SALTS,
10 tierces Summer strained SPERM of
lity, Rodman's Brand,
A few cases refined SPERMACET,

WILLIAM BAK and MEDICINES, whole put up at short no

LOORING GLASS FANCY BARDWARE & CUT

No. 15 MARKET STREET, SOU Knives and Forks, Brass and Iron Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Razors and Scissors, Tea and Table Brass and Japan Led Lamps, Butcher and Shoe Knives, Pen and Pocket Knives, offee Mill himney Books,



IN CHANCERY NEW-JERS

Black, defendants. Black, defendants.

I appearing to the Court that process of a pear, &c. hath issued against the above mants, and that John Rice, one of the defendance to be entered as an rules of this coar, the same ought to have be a pear on the pear of the same of the sa case such process had been duly served. Andi Rice, one of the said defendants, resides and in Kensington, near the city of Philadely and in Kensington, near the city of Philadelphia monwealth of Pennsy Ivania—apon opining the may to the court, by Abraham Brown, Solicitor as sel with the compulations, the Chancellor defidirect, the said John Rice to appear, plead, assess to the Complatinant's Bill of complaint in this can before the first Taesday of Apprincest; and not fail so to do, the Complainant's Bill shall be the fessed against him, and thereupon such access has the Chancellor shall think equitable and jest further ordered, that a copy of this order be public twenty days after the date hereof, in The in twenty days after the date her can," a newspaper printed and published at Irons state, and be continued therein for the space of in successively, once at least in each week, ad also said twenty days in a Newspaper printed and put the City of Philadelphia, and be continued thereis space of four weeks succession. space of four weeks s

ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON A true copy, Wm Hrzz, Clerk. feb?-

BOOK-SHOP, 121 8.54 Eighth door above Sproce street.

FOR Sale as above, GRIMSHAWS ENGLISON UNITED STATES, with the Greation to make est editions, and a variety of other Communication to make editions, and a variety of other Communication.

The advertiser, since the year 1814, has been appartending the public Book sales, and soling at soil vances—many persons have been pleased when the principle of the proposed of Orders gratefully received. Secondard or the Becreeived for Binding. ON HABL the copies of the son's large Dictionary, and Waren Souls in comple clegant, and uniform setts.

elegant, and uniform setts.



A. COX, Jr. TAILOR & CLOTHES D informs his Friends and the Citizens loons, &cc. Gentlemen can be a a different plan from that of gages to put on new Buttons, Collars, nings, and alter old clothes to the ne Wearing Apparet DYED on the N. B. - A. COX, Jun. assures th as effectually to prevent an from the moths; this will



Old Columbian Line for Ner-lo A POST COACH will leave J. Each A Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Avia Burlington, Bordentown, Cranboy arrive in New-York next day—Fare through N. B. For seats apply at the Steam Bost No. 13. Market Street, 2d door below Walls to the Steam of the Barket Street, 2d door below Walls and the Street Received Ferry, upper size the Bar keeper at Reeve's Perry, upper and JOHN BOWMAN, Jr.

KIMBERTON STAGE R UNS, during the winter seaso Kimberton, every Fourth an week. Leaves the stage-office, Gr Arch street, 8 o'chok, A. M.—From Kimberton, to Philadelphia, every of the owners. To For the must be made at the office their size and weight.

To Parents and Guardians a OF BOTH SEXES.

jan 10-12t

A FTER a residence of nearly 23 years are continued to the high gratification of impute some thousands of most respectable popular as a some most respectable popular and a some most respectable popular as a some most respectab again present myself to teacher of Drawing and By persons moving in the fi-enlightened and liberal of eve-never be received with indifferimportance with respect to be appreciated by every th I am happy in stating the and attention to my profess first principles of the Art, who a system infinitely more peti-suited to the capacities of you the progress of my pupils with having in less than three mouth.



Vol. III.-No. 8.



FOR THE SATURDAY EX WASHINGTONher the day when the chai e broken asunder from Liber mber the heroes of virtue at That gather'd around her in dark Faint fell the bears of high On oppression's gloomy When 'mid the clouds of Bright beam'd from Hea her weak steps through the member the light from one sp On all that was sinking to ruin to

n peace, from whose bosom the In tears dew away from tyranny "Twas the soul of Washin Twas the deeds he had The power of his name, Rescued Liberty from sh he havec and din of the bartle estor'd to our plains the bright the red field of war he the banne The white robe of troth dipp'd in the bright stars of morning the In token that night should be rule

Columbia's sons, behold ! The mighty flag unfold. And around its standard Resolv'd to gain or die ! valour on they rush'd -the prize Liberty triumphant lives-while long live HIS name, in the annal The bravest and best of the sons o

circled with gratitude, honour Long be remember'd the day of hi Hail to the glorious day, Hail! hail! America; She owes the glory won,

To her guardian WASHI en directed, he led her from sh s her with wealth, independence FOR THE SATURDAY EVE THE SOLDIER'S D

The Soldier was laid on his low And the hand of death was near His Knapsack was placed bene And his blood was on his bier. His glassy eyes toward Heaven And the cheeks of the dying man But not with one weak tear; No! the storm without was roan And his tent was drenched with re And the big drops that fell on his Cooled the burning of his brain The storm-spirit round the Soldie And the Lightning rested on his b The Soldier's breath was speeding But O, his eye was bright; For he tho't he heard on the

The clangor of the fight. The flashing seel and the gallant Waved, nudded, and fell in his cyc And the buttle seemed at its beigh His eyes they burned with wildest And his spirit rushed forth to join It fled as his lips sighed, Victory His head sunk down-and a corse The spirit that rushed to the fight To the skies on the dark wings of

FOR THE SATURDAY EVEN! THE WISH. e calm and undisturb'd retreat l' Dear to myself and friend. Perhaps. y grant, while all my thoughts her If not a future fame, a present joy;

ous of life, yet free from auxious others candid, to myself severe; submissive to the sovereign w of the good and patient of the il hip, studies, pleasures, all a Alike to envy, and to fame unknown, Such in some blest asylum let me lie, Take of my fill of life, and wait, not w

FOR THE SATURDAY EVEN! ndriac's description of him ly verbatim from his own Thare no soul ; I have neither gs; nor any thing at all in my be nd in my veins. My bones nder. I have no brain; and me es as hard as iron and sometim g." A fellow patient, also an used himself in versifying this description, in the following

A miracle, my friends, come view, A man, admit his own words true, Who lives without a soul; Nor liver, lungs, nor heart has he, Yet, sometimes can as cheerful be As if he had the whole.

Ris head (take his own words along) Now hard as iron, yet ere long As soft as any jelly; All burnt his sinews, and his lungs; Of his complaints, not fifty tongues Could find enough to tell ye. Yet he who paints his likeness here, Has just as much himself to fear-He's wrong from-top to toe;

Ah, friends! pray help us, if you can, And make us each again a man, That we from hence may go. Description of the R REASON AND THE PASS

From a piece of mother earth; Warned by many a glowing Pass Man in Eden took his birth. Love was lovely. Anger holy, day all heavenly and serene; Pear was fliist and lowly, Hope lit all the future scene.

Every passion shed a pleasure Through the pure untainted soul Each Possessed its rank and measure Heavenly Reason swayed the will an eame, and whispered treason All against her gentle sway; aen the Passions spurned at Reason And they wandered each their way

hoae Folly, Anger Madness, thad Guitt to be her guide; alked arm in arm with Sady be had Envy at her side. n wandered all forsaken : en the sang her sweetest song; Passion would awaken, rough the mutineering throng-